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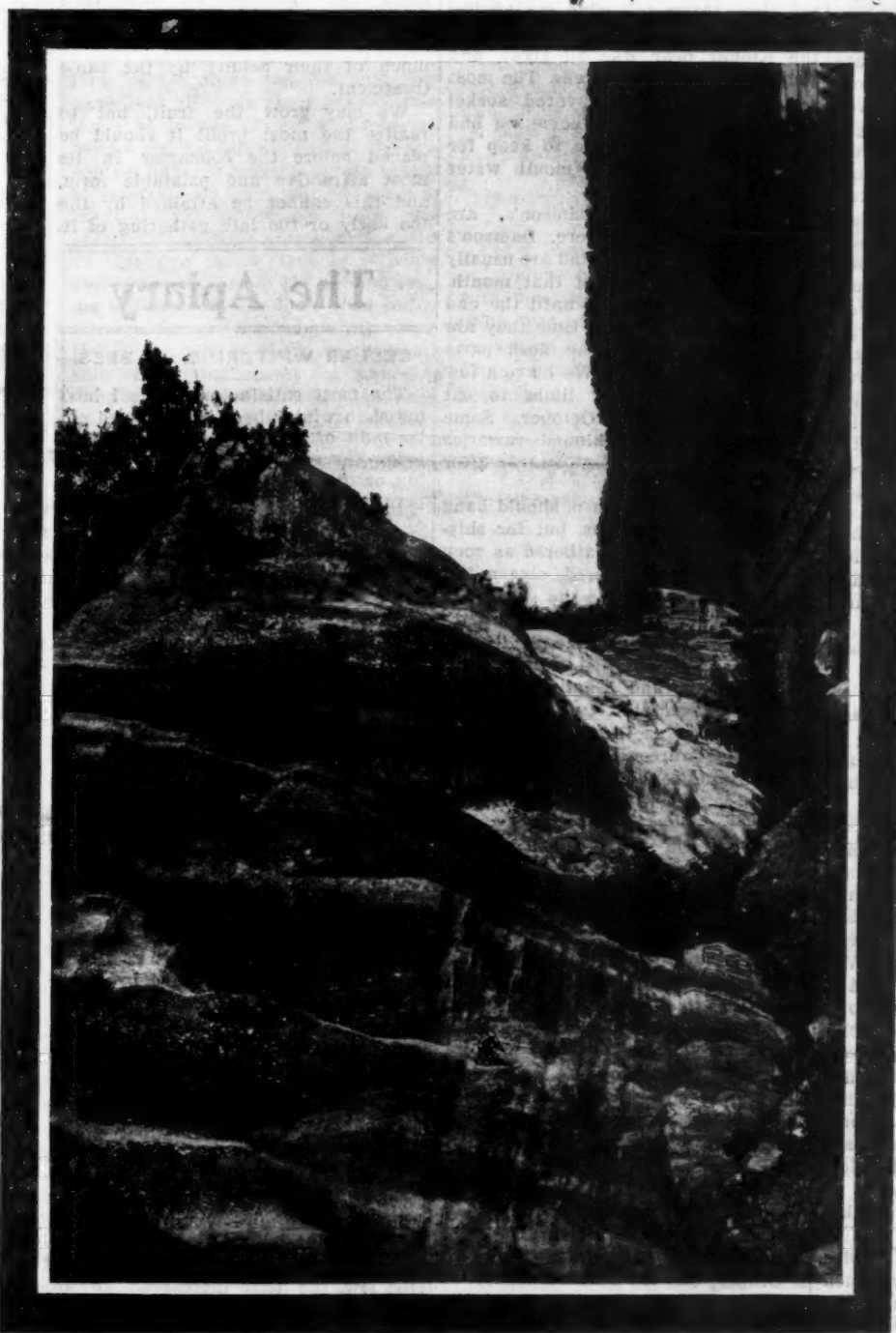


PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 23, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 4.



HANDFORD BLUFF, ARK.

Horticulture

WHEN TO GATHER FRUIT.

By Chas. Teubner, Lexington, Mo.

During the months of Sept. and Oct. just past, I loaded (in bulk) sixteen cars of apples at this point, for a local firm. The Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and in fact most of the other varieties were smaller than in other years, due to the trees being over-loaded, and to the rather dry season. Both causes prevented much of the fruit from coloring up evenly, and many, especially Jonathan, went into the cars only partly colored, which of course, lessened their selling value. All fruit should be fully developed in color, as well as in size, in order to bring out its full flavor. The fruit the past season was remarkably free from worms, due no doubt, to the abnormally cool temperature, especially at night, during which the codlin moth does its work. The cool weather, with some intermittent warm days, continued up to July. On several days in June overcoats were in use here. The weather reminded me very much of that experienced in the Montezuma Valley, Colorado, where all fruits are free of worms. Chilly nights prevent these insects from working, and even if the fruit is stung and the eggs deposited, they will die in the shell. Two years ago our early summer here was wet and cool, and very few worms were found in apples, but apples were not so plentiful as this season. Apples, pears and peaches should be gathered two or three different periods during the ripening season, especially when the crop is large, and has not been thinned. If only the highly colored, well developed fruit is taken at the first picking, it gives the other fruit a chance to develop quicker, and more fully, and taxes the tree less, by relieving it of a part of its burden.

Nature's signals that the fruit is ready for gathering are several: when it has attained full size, full color, commences to drop, and parts readily at the stem, as with pears. When, in peaches the green color turns to a white or creamy tint, as in white fleshed varieties, or into a straw or yellow tint in yellow flesh varieties, and they are losing that hardness felt in unripe peaches, it is time to gather them. Peaches should be fully colored, firm, but not hard, for shipment. I have shipped hundreds of bushels, hundreds of miles, with no complaint of arriving in bad condition. Many peaches, pulled prematurely, are shipped in here yearly, most of them fit only for cooking. For home use and for best flavor, allow them to hang until soft. Well do I remember how brother and I, when small boys, daily went to a favorite tree to gather the fallen peaches, of a variety, name unknown, which became so soft, that they flattened when they hit the ground. They were so juicy, sweet and high-flavored we named them "honey peaches," and I would give the price of a hundred trees for one of them. Peaches do not gain in flavor after being taken from the tree.

Some summer varieties of apples, like the E. Harvest, Astrachan, Duchess, Sweet June, Sweet Bough and later ones, like the Rambo, Delicious, Gana and Ben Davis, will become mealy and deteriorate in flavor if allowed to hang too long, and the Jonathan is liable to bitter rot, especially in cool, wet weather. Others, like the Janeton, Mam, Black Twig and Lansingburg improve in flavor if left

to hang rather late, but the Janeton will crack on the trees in cool, wet weather. All winter varieties of apples improve in flavor up to a certain degree, after gathering and storing in a cool — not too dry cellar — preferably in closed barrels or boxes. When the tissue softens so they can be dented by the fingers, they are in their prime. Some varieties, like the Janeton, remain in good eating condition most of the winter. Some like the Ben Davis and Gano, become mealy and tasteless.

All pears improve in flavor and juiciness if gathered at the right time and allowed to ripen in a cool cellar.

Such varieties as the Madeline, Clapp Favorite and Flemish Beauty are apt to become mealy or even mushy at the core, if not gathered in time. The Kieffer, if gathered between the first and fifteenth of Sept. and ripened in covered boxes holding about one bushel, is quite a different pear, than if allowed to hang until it turns yellow. Some 27 years ago a Mr. B. here told me his family wouldn't eat them and neither would his pigs. After following my advice, the following year, he acknowledged the Kieffer pear was all right, and ordered a dozen more trees. The most delicious and finely flavored seckel pears I ever ate, were some we had put in a cool wine cave to keep for our fair. It makes my mouth water now to think of them.

Plums, especially Damson's, are gathered too soon. Here, Damson's color begins in August, and are usually gathered by the end of that month, when they should hang until the end of September. By that time they are rich and sweet and the flesh parts freely from the seed. We leave a few gallons on the lower limbs to eat from the tree during October. Some of the late tough skinned varieties improve in flavor and sweetness after gathering.

Cherries, for home use, should hang until the color darkens, but for shipping, they should be gathered as soon as they are well colored, else a few days' rain may damage the crop. Late varieties should hang until very dark in color, which lessens the acidity and increases the size. I have eaten Montmorency and English Morrello (which are very tart), that tasted almost as good as the sweet varieties, when they were allowed to hang until ready to drop, or slightly shriveled.

Quinces should hang until they turn yellow, or, if a hard freeze threatens, yellowed in a cellar before turning them into preserves. I have eaten them when they resembled leather chips because they were too green when "put up." I know I could hardly "put them down," especially when I thought of home, where a big slice of a well-ripened preserved Quince could be spread over a slice of bread like a soft peach.

Twice, during very late, warm falls, have I eaten them right off the tree like apples; they were so ripe the astringent taste had disappeared.

Apricots should be gathered when softening. They do not improve in flavor off the tree, as witness the flavorless apricots sent here from California.

Grapes, like the Moore's Early, Delaware, Herbeumont, Catawba and Norton's Virg. are better flavored by being allowed to get very ripe, whilst others like the Concord, Niagara and Pocklington, are best eaten in their prime, because later their flavor becomes rank.

Berries of all kinds are at their best if left to hang until very ripe. Some blackberries, like the E. Haraest and Snyder, are good to eat soon after turning black, but the Kittatinny (having a hard core) should be left

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to ripen several days after turning black, when the core dissolves and the flavor improves. If blackberries hang until very soft, turning from a glossy to a dull black, they acquire an ink like taste and should not be used. Sour strawberries, like the Excelsior, if left on the vines long enough, become sweet and well flavored.

There are many persons who don't know that gooseberries will turn sweet, if left on the bushes long enough, and currants will also lose much of their acidity by the same treatment.

We may grow the fruit, but to realize the most profit it should be placed before the consumer in its most attractive and palatable form, and this cannot be attained by the too early or too late gathering of it.

The Apiary

CELLAR WINTERING OF BEES.

The most satisfactory place I have found to winter bees in is a good cellar built of stone or concrete entirely below the ground level under a dwelling or other building, where the temperature can be maintained at from 44 to 50 degrees.

Any good cellar for fruit or vegetables will do to winter bees, provided a corner may be set apart for them and separated from the main cellar by some sort of partition. There must be ventilation so as to cool the temperature, which may become too high, especially if the colonies are strong and numerous. We take them in without the cap or super, and give them both upper and lower ventilation. The hives may be piled on top of each other, using a slat at each end on top of a hive before putting on the next, so that there may be a space between them. We leave the hive entrance entirely open, and turn this to the wall or toward the darkness, so the bees will not be induced to fly. Darkness is important, and the window, if there is one, should be darkened by a curtain. A special bee cellar in which nothing else is kept is certainly desirable, but many beekeepers cannot afford this, and yet can well spare room in a good house cellar.

From years of experience repeated by others we find that about 45 degrees F. is the nearest correct. This may vary a little according to outside temperatures, but the degree at which the bees remain the quietest is correct. A low hum is all that should be heard. When the temperature rises or gets too low, the noise increases. Toward spring a few bees will leave the cluster, from time to time, and fall to the cellar floor after making a vain attempt to escape. These bees have become restless from some cause, and would disturb the quiet of the others, and it is better for them to die. The loss in this manner will be small.

Carry the bees into the cellar as soon as it comes cool weather and there is little prospect of their having any more flights. Leaving the bees out for two or three weeks after

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It has come freezing weather, hoping for that "one more" last flight, is poor management. Even if the flight is secured, nothing particularly has been gained by it. After the bees have settled down into that quiescent state in which they pass the winter, they may as well be in the cellar where the consumption of food is much less than in a freezing temperature. I am satisfied that, in this locality, bees are better off when put into the cellar, before their honey and combs have been exposed to a freezing temperature and the other conditions that go with it.

At this time the combs are usually dry, while, if left in a freezing temperature for a while, there is considerable moisture all through the hive as the result of condensation. I believe that bees placed in a good cellar before hard freezing, with the hive perfectly dry, will stand confinement far better than they would otherwise. If pains are taken a day or two in advance to see that the bottom boards are not stuck fast to the hive, and the hive raised at the end thus causing the cluster of bees to draw up among the combs, a hive can be picked up quietly and quickly and carefully carried into the cellar.

If there is one item above another, having great importance in the wintering problem, it is the securing of the winter stores near and about the cluster of bees in time for them to settle down into that quiescent state so conducive to good wintering, prior to the middle of October, in the more northern localities. To arrange these stores properly and seal them it requires warm weather; hence all will see the fallacy of putting off caring for them till cold weather arrives. To be sure that all have the desired amount of stores, there is only one certain way to do, and that is to open the hives and take out each frame. If after going over a hive and weighing each comb, I find that there is twenty-five pounds of actual stores, I call that hive or colony all right for winter. If less, it must be fed the deficiency; if more, it can spare some to help another colony which is lacking in that amount. In this way the whole apiary should be gone over. Meadow View Apiary.

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The Poultry Yard

A CONCRETE BLOCK HEN HOUSE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: By the ordinary way of building houses for poultry from concrete or concrete blocks, there is the objection that they are damp most of the time on the inside during the winter season, and consequently unhealthy for the fowls. They do not suffer so much from cold weather if they are kept dry and their quarters are practically free from every dampness. Unless a building for wintering hens, the design being the production of eggs, is of an even temperature both day and night there is not the best results. Experts in the business say that if the food is the right kind and the fowls kept dry, they do the best if the temperature of the building is all the time about the same inside that it is on the outside.

If the fowls are some of the time too warm, and then becomes chilled, no difference how good their quarters, they take cold, and roup, and other diseases follow during the winter season.

To get before the minds of the readers what we wish, as regards the construction of a concrete block chicken house, or what at least appears to be one from outside appearances, we will tell how one of our neighbors a couple of years ago built one. As regards appearances, for being sufficiently warm, and for a strictly dry interior, it is seemingly perfect. When we have occasion to build another house for the fowls we intend to put up one the same way so far as the walls of concrete blocks are concerned, and the roof. He has a sash and glass front. We prefer a front made of closely woven wire, and made wind and rain proof by a muslin curtain that is made so it can be rolled up or down.

A house built as the one we are going to describe, costs considerable more than one put up in the ordinary way, but we are satisfied that in the end it will pay any one to go to the extra outlay.

Previously to the building of his hen house, this neighbor had erected a large two story house of some ten rooms. It was what is called the "veneered concrete brick wall." That is, the outside finish to the entire structure is of blocks or brick made of concrete. Those brick being 4x4x12 inches in size laid up in an artistic way, make a beautiful house, and one that is both warm, and never affected on the inside by any dampness coming through.

The workmen in building the house, rejected a large number of the concrete brick because of irregularity of color, and it was from them the chicken house was built. The first thing done in erecting it was the putting up of a solid frame of sawed lumber. This frame was then sheathed on the outside, all except the front, with "ship lap." The concrete brick was then laid up at the two ends and on the north side. Between them and the sheathing boards there was left a space of one inch to act as a dead air chamber.

Beginning after the first course was laid and on a level with it, there was fencing steeples driven into the sheathing about two feet apart; into the steeples there was fastened short pieces of number eleven wire. They were bent into a loop and laid on the blocks so they came near to the outer edge. On these sections of wire, mortar was placed and another row of blocks laid. Every fourth row of blocks there was steeples again driven

into the sheathing, and more wire placed as before. This was continued on up to the top of the brick, and was for the purpose of binding them to the inside frame and sheathing.

The rafters and roof was then put on, which completed the exterior of the building except the front. The house is dry and warm. If the concrete blocks become saturated with water from protracted rains, or if from the warmth inside, and the cold air outside, there is caused the condensation of moisture, none of the dampness ever reaches the interior. This prevention of any dampness ever getting on the inside of the building is the real benefit derived, as with a dry air and even, steady temperature the fowls keep healthy and vigorous.

W. A. G.

Indiana.

SUCCESS WITH POULTRY.

Having been a breeder of White Wyandottes for past seven years, I will try to throw some light on the subject of breeding and caring of poultry for the best results.

Before going any farther will say, I am a fancier, but at present am on a farm of 150 acres and the past year have been slack on fancy poultry raising. As to the choice of breed, all people are not alike. That is the reason we have so many different breeds of poultry. My kind may not be your kind, but that matters not. Select your breed. Then select your location. Get as high and dry a place as possible, and if you can have the ground sloping to the south. Build as good and as warm coops as your means will allow. Have your coop windows on the south side of building, about six inches to one foot from floor, and only one sash, or one-half window high. Then above the window make so as to have a muslin front. Put this on a frame and hang on hinges at top, so that in warm nice days you can raise it up and hook to rafters, and let in lots of fresh air. I have tried all kinds of coops and this to my way of thinking, is the best I ever used.

As to the time of feeding; in the morning I feed whole wheat as I think this is as good a grain as can be fed whole. About one tablespoonful to each bird scattered in litter. At noon I feed the mash mentioned above, mixed with warm water, just enough to dampen so it would be on the crumbly form. If fed too wet it is liable to cause the chickens' bowels to get too loose, and if let run may prove detrimental. At night, feed whole corn scattered in litter. If you have not a good gravel pile so the poultry can get at it you had better get some grit. Also keep plenty oyster shells before them at all times, as it is a great shell producer. Also keep plenty of fresh water before them so they may drink at will. In winter have the water slightly warm. Milk is very essential.

As to green feed: Feed raw onions once a week. Cabbage, beets, carrots, turnips and potatoes. Green feeds have been found healthful and useful to the chickens, as an egg producer. During the cold winter months mix a good amount of cayenne or red peppers with food and give chickens. This will aid in circulation and in a measure prevent colds.

When time comes for hatching use a good incubator and have good roomy brooders. Care should be taken that the chickens do not get wet until they have become feathered, as it plays havoc with them. After forty-eight hours old I commence feeding the chicks some good chick food in a dry form. Feed this exclusively until chicks are four weeks old. Then use whole wheat and cracked corn. Keep fresh water and beef scraps before

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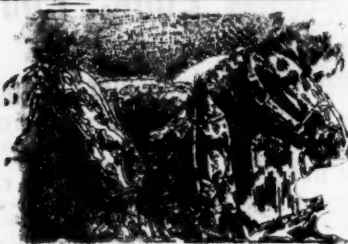
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Horseman

Bedford Bell, by the Iron Mountain stock farm's premier stallion, Echo Bell, is a good stake prospect for next year.

Chas Yeager, Farmington, Mo., sold to J. A. Gegg, Coffman, Mo., the four-year-old saddle mare, Ruby Belle 5451, by King Artist 2407—dam by Brilliant Squirrel 1498.

Little Kate, the dam of Kentucky Choice, Kentucky's Best, and Kentucky Selection, is said to be safe in foal to the show stallion My Major Dare, now owned by Col. Paul Brown, St. Louis, Mo.

P. W. Ray & Son, Bowling Green, Ky., have bought from Nelson County parties the four-year-old stallion Highland Diamond 4767 by Golden Gay by Highland Denmark out of Nellie Grundy 8183 by Grover by Mark Diamond 49.

H. O. Hurley, of Louisville, Ky., will ship this week his great four-year-old stallion, Kentucky's Best, full brother to Kentucky Choice, to Rayland Stock Farm, Bowling Green, Ky., to be trained for sixty days by P. W. Ray & Son.

H. H. Wade & Son, Trenton, Tenn., bought of G. R. Howse the good five-gaited mare Lady Duluth, sire High Tide 231, first dam Clipper D 1314, by Duluth 79; also a nice coming year old filly by Independence Chief, dam Lady Duluth.

James M. Terry of Cynthiana, Ky., bought on Thursday of last week from Matlack & Shropshire of Winchester, Ky., for export to Cuba, that grand little saddle show horse, The Little Millionaire, which, it is needless to say brought a top floor price.

The coming of My Major Dare to St. Louis, Mo., should inject new life and interest into the saddle horse industry of the State. He became the property of Col. Paul Brown, at the handsome price of \$6,500 and will be located at Mr. Brown's farm near St. Louis, Mo.

It has been decided that the Greater New York Fair and Exposition shall be held next year in August to last thirty days. An open air night show of horses is to be a special feature. It will be opened to gaited saddle classes. R. M. Williams, late of Tennessee, is manager and James Slocum, of Detroit, secretary.

Roger Middleton of Oakland, Ky., bought last week from Dr. Hoffman Thomas, West Virginia, the bay colt Kentucky Premier by My Own Kentucky out of Trenton Belle by High Wave by Duluth by Cabell's Lexington. This is said to be by good judges the finest colt ever sired by that great sire My Own Kentucky, and the owner

of My Own Kentucky says that there has never been a yearling in the confines of this commonwealth the equal of this youngster.

B. O. Stephens of West of Auxvasse, delivered a most promising coming three-year-old filly here to John Criswell, who received her for T. D. Anderson of the well-known firm of Houchin & Anderson of Jefferson City. The filly is by Raven Dare out of a Star of the West mare and is of such individuality and conformation that Mr. Anderson considers her of show class caliber. She was sold by Messrs. Stephens and James Patterson, who bought her at the Buckner & Shire sale a few weeks ago for \$180. Mr. Anderson paid \$225 for her. Mr. Patterson owns a Raven Dare filly, the same age as this one, that he considers even better.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER

Editor RURAL WORLD: The sale, by J. Howard Ford of New York, during the last week, of Billy Burk for \$50,000, is the highest price ever paid, for a stallion, in this country, for export. The horse goes to Austria, where as a sire, he will come in competition with the breeders of trotters in this country. The stallions sold earlier in the season for export went to Russia, where the laws prohibit their mating with American bred mares. In Austria he may be mated with the best the market offers.

The mid-winter sale will have some of the best brood mares ever offered and for the last year or two the foreigners have seemed willing to pay more than American breeders were willing to pay for home use. There seems to be no let up in the demand for breeding horses of both sexes, in all parts of the world.

How soon will the American farmer wake up to the fact that breeders and dealers are reaping fortunes that he should and could have, if only he would go about it in the right way.

The last two issues of the Kentucky Trotting Record have had an advertisement of a trotting brood mare wanted, to mate with one of the best trotting stallions in the land. The mare must come from producing strains, and the advertiser will pay \$250 for the use of such a mare for one season breeding. At the coming mid-winter sale in New York numbers of mares will be sold that would fill the bill, perhaps already in foal. Such mares will be bought for about the sum this man is willing to pay for the use of such a mare. There is no part of Missouri where the best of stallions can not be reached at the price C. W. Williams limited his breeding to when he bred Axtell and Allerton. His limit was \$50. The horses that had sired speed were standing at higher prices, so he bred to young horses that had not yet made their reputations and sold Axtell for \$105,000, and his fee was placed at \$1,000. Mr. Veech was one of the first to book to him, and the ten mares booked were all of them daughters of Hambletonian, or his son Volunteer. Robin, out of a daughter of Hambletonian, is the only one bred by Mr. Veech from Axtell, that has made any kind of a reputation. At the close of 1911 he was credited with a record of 2:28 and 9 trotters and 1 pacer. In 1912 his son, Petronius 34394, broke into the 2:10 list, with Ross B., 2:21½, reduced at Lexington to 2:06. Mr. Veech is not using a son of Axtell, nor is he using anything in the stud that traces to the breeding he made to Axtell. Mr. Veech made no mistake in breeding to Axtell; his mistakes were in the class of mares he bred. In 1862, while the United States was in the throes of the greatest war in which mankind ever engaged, the chestnut mare Pocahontas, 2:17½, to wagon, was bred to Black

Hawk (5) and the produce, a bay horse, was registered as Strideaway 294. Mr. A. B. Darling of New York sent a granddaughter of Strideaway to Axtell and got Axworthy, 2:15½. The record made by Axworthy is not what has kept him before the breeders of the world. At the close of 1912 he had sired 89 trotters and 5 pacers, and among them Hamburg Belle, 2:01¼, considered by many horsemen and breeders the greatest trotting race mare ever bred; the three-year-old stallion General Watts (3), 2:06¼, at the close of 1912 the sire of 26 standard trotters, the oldest of them only four years of age when the season closed, a showing not previously made by any other stallion. One farmer in Lawrence County, Mo., at the dispersal sale of E. Knell, bought All McGregor, dam of Allercyone McGregor, 2:09¼; McGregor Will Tell, 2:16½ (dam of Royal Reaper, 2:11¼), and Queen of the Reapers, 2:22¼. I do not remember what he paid, probably not but little if any more than is now offered for the use of one season, and this mare now in foal to General Watts (3), 2:06¼, would take down that plumb too easy. There are farmers in almost every one of our 114 counties that are satisfied to breed to some non-descript draft horse, with his inherited weakness, that will transmit ringbone or sidebones to his offspring, and because not salable he must keep this misfit to work, an eye sore while he keeps her, and sure to hand the weakness down to some or all her offspring, while he might work mares that would produce high class horses for any use, that would produce mules worth more than double the excess of interest on money invested in the dams, or bred to stallions like Echo Belle, Constantine, Capt. Aubrey 2:07¼, Washington McKinney, Mightallion, Baron Reaper 2:09¼, R. Ambush 2:09¼, all kept in the stud in Missouri, and from the right kind of a mare any of them might sire an Axtell or an Allerton, and few of them are asking more than \$50 for such a colt. It is time Missouri farmers were getting their eyes opened.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC HORSEMAN.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have just got through reading the RURAL WORLD. As I am quite a horseman, I can't help from reading that part first and was pleased to see such good writeups in regards to the horsemen. Millerton, 2:28¼, the son of Allerton, 2:09¼, is in fine shape and looking fine. Am using him for a buggy horse every day and he looks like a colt and acts like one. I have six weanlings by him and part of them out of the Colman mares. They are the best bunch of colts I ever had; all show lots of speed. I also have two yearlings out of the same bunch of mares which we are driving every nice day, and say how they can trot! I also have a two-year-old filly by Millerton, 2:28¼; dam Sand Sifter, a full sister to Sandy Millerton, 2:18, who raced so well in T. W. Anderson's stable. He is training at Sikeston, Mo. She is entered in two nice stakes, and Anderson is training her for them. She can trot faster than Sandy Millerton, 2:18, could the first year he raced as a three-year-old. The Colman mares all look to be in foal to Millerton, 2:28¼, and they are all fat and nice. I never had a bunch of mares do so well as this year.

And seeing the articles about saddle horses, I have a sorrel black face, one white leg, in training at Sikeston, Mo., in Jake M. Sitty's stable, and say what a show horse he is, carries tail higher than anybody's horse's head, it is born in him, don't have to do anything to make him carry high, goes all the gaits, he is standard and registered;

Public Sale.

(4th ANNUAL SALE)

of 20 head of High Class Registered
BLACK JACKS AND JENNETS,
and 15 head of Registered POLAND
CHINA HOGS consisting of Bred
Sows, Glits and young Boars, at

JACKSON, MO.

Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1913

Every animal guaranteed to be as represented. Nothing priced or sold privately after catalogued. If interested write for catalogue and come to the Sale. You will not be disappointed, but highly pleased with the offerings. Catalogues will be ready to mail Feb. 1st, 1913.

W. F. SCHADE,
Cape Gir. Co. Jackson, Mo.

FOR SALE—Twenty head of Standard and Registered Stallions, Colts and Fillies, at very low prices. Write for prices and description.

COLMAN STOCK FARM,
Creve Coeur, Mo.

FOR SALE—Registered Saddle Stallion, 3 years old, sired by Greatland 1408 out of Lady Gurley 2564. Sound, broken to ride and drive. A show horse. Benj. N. Sheppard, R. R. No. 2, Springfield, Mo.

FOR SALE—Almack Wilkes, dark bay stallion, 16 hands high, weight 1,200 pounds. Combines blood of Wilkes, Champion and American Eclipse families. Pedigree furnished upon application. Forced to sell at once.

ELLIS T. MARRIOTT,
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The Saddle and Show

Horse Chronicle

LEXINGTON, KY.

Herbert J. Kamm, Editor.

Published every Tuesday, and the only paper in the world devoted EXCLUSIVELY to Saddle and Show Horses. National in scope, circulation and authority. Missouri and the West fully covered. Published in the heart of "The Blue Grass."

The Chronicle and RURAL WORLD, both for one year, for \$3.50. News, Subscription and Advertisements solicited.

Shoeing Horses

By R. BOYLSTON HALL.

To close out last edition, this book is offered at \$2.00. Send orders to author at No. 40 State St., Room 42, Boston, Mass.

Morgan and Goldust cross. He is a show horse, though in training only two months, breaking and getting bridle wise. He is a three-year-old. I bred a few mares to him this last fall.

S. P. HOUNTER.

La Forge, Mo.

LAMPAS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Lampas is a trifling ailment peculiar to young horses. It consists in inflammation and swelling of the anterior portion of the palate. It is connected with the process of dentition, and generally about the season when the teeth are changing. The soreness of the palate usually prevents the animal from eating his corn for a few days, and the inflammation sometimes causes slight feverish symptoms. Ordinarily no treatment is necessary, except to put the animal on bran and soft food for a few days, at the end of which time the inflammation of the palate will have subsided and the animal will again feed. Good wishes. Faithfully,

RICH'D BOYLSTON HALL.
Boston, January 7, 1913.

Abrosbine is one of the old reliable remedies for all the ills that horseflesh is heir to.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM
BLOOMFIELD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As I see so many writing to the good old reliable paper I will try to write some too.

While it is raining, our drouth has broken up at last with snow and rain. The ice is breaking the fruit trees very bad and the timber in the roads are bent to the ground to a great extent. We have plowed some for the next corn crop, but are shut off at this time; as I read many good things in the paper, I also see some things I don't think would do to practice. One of them is what our friend, Mr. John Star is going to experiment on the hog. I state that it is not natural for a sow to farrow four litters in twelve months. I don't think it can be done, and if it could I think it would be too much wear and tear on the dam. I think if Mr. John Star does this he will have to keep a good boar and a pregnator, or he will have to use an incubator. I would advise for good profits to keep more sows and only raise two litters a year to the sow. I think four litters a year would be on the extreme even if it was possible. I have raised a good many in my time and I will give the readers some things that I have done on these lines in 1910. May the first I went into the hog business on a larger scale than ever before, and from May 1, 1910, until December 1, 1911, I raised hogs enough to come to eleven hundred and seventy-five dollars, but I did not try to raise four litters to the sow in twelve months. I know there is a great science in raising hogs and it is not everyone that will be a success at the business, and as all the world knows that the State of Tennessee was noted for the great hogs it raised was to my good fortune to be born in the East of that good old State in the month of August, 1856, and emigrated to Southeast Missouri in the fall of 1860, and settled here among the panther and wildcats and other animals too numerous to mention. I have seen many changes and the people talk of them good old times back in Uncle Abe's time that people did not crave money then like they do now. They did not need the money then that they do today. During the year we raised our cotton and our flax and we made our own clothing and our wraps and our shoes and our horse collars and went in our bare feet till Christmas, and in the summer we went in our shirt tails, which was made from cotton or flax, as we had the wheel and the necessary things to work with. Some still talk about those good old times. The first school I went to was taught in a log stable on a dirt floor; our seats were round logs and the teacher a woman who weighed about 300 pounds. I think of those good old times when we slept on the little trundle bed. It is delightful to think of those good old times when we had to eat our bread without sifting the meal; when we cleared our land in the night after supper. I have cleared as much land as any man living and have split enough rails to almost fence the county in which I live. In these good old times people did not do as they do now, they made a garment and wore it till it was worn out; they did not need a suit for every occasion and did not wear tassels on their shoes and other accessories of these days; they did not wear hats 6 feet across and two stories high and expensive jewelry.

I have seen many changes and will see more yet. But the greatest change we have ever seen was on the 6th day of November when the united people of America elected Woodrow Wilson as President and a Democratic Congress; never did we see in all the good

old times the sun shine as it has shown since the 6th day of November, 1912. This change has long been looked for.

Now, my good readers, we need more money than they did in our forefathers' day; the farming people feed and clothe the world and must have more and cheaper money in order to accomplish their work; no man needs a million dollars. The government must see to it that the farmer is supplied with money at a rate that he can pay. H. H. EDWARDS.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

President Bush Establishes System
Along the Iron Mountain Railroad.

The Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain under the direction of its agricultural department is establishing an extensive system of demonstration farms to co-operate with the farmers along its lines. It has already established five large demonstration farms and expects to soon have a sixth in operation. These range in size from twenty-five to forty acres. Work will be conducted along the same lines as the Government demonstration farm work, but will be on a much larger scale, which will make it relatively more valuable.

At present the farms will be confined to the tracks of the Iron Mountain Railroad, three of them being in Arkansas and two in Louisiana. The sixth is to be somewhere on the tracks in Southern Missouri, the exact location not having been decided. All the farms will be under the general supervision of L. A. Markham, commissioner of agriculture of the system, with headquarters at Little Rock. Mr. Markham was formerly in the service of the United States Agricultural Department, which will co-operate directly in conducting these farms and have field agents representing them, and the State Agricultural Colleges of Arkansas and Louisiana. C. W. Watson and Mason Snowden, state agents for Arkansas and Louisiana, respectively, are giving co-operation in directing the experiments. Each farm is to have a resident manager and is to be located along the tracks in proximity to a town. The managers and towns near which the farms so far established are located are as follows: G. M. Monroe, Glenmora, La.; Tom Andrews, Mer Rouge, La.; J. J. Lowe, Dermott, Ark.; J. W. Turner, Conway, Ark., and W. P. O'Neal, Hope, Ark.

The railroad will continue to experiment for at least three years, regardless of results, and if at the expiration of that time the work has proved as successful as anticipated, it will be continued indefinitely, and both the size and number of the demonstration farms will be increased. Eventually it is contemplated to extend the work into the Missouri Pacific territory so as to cover the entire system, with a chain of farms conducted on modern scientific methods. The experimental farms will be strictly modern in all respects, will be supplied with modern implements and well stocked and liberally furnished with the best seed procurable. All staple crops, together with forage grasses and, where practicable, fruits and vegetables will be grown. All the work will be in line with the modern idea of how the fundamentals of agriculture should be taught. The accepted plan was thoroughly gone over by Mr. Bush and his assistant, Finley J. Shepard, before it was installed.

Have you organized that Farmers' Club? It would be an inspiration to your opportunity. Begin with a few members. When once started the club will grow.

FANCY CLOVER, TIMOTHY, RED TOP,
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ETC.

Garden and Flower Seeds of Superior Quality. None Better.
Write for Catalogue.

JUL PETERSEN SEED & COM. CO.
709 Carroll St. St. Louis



ELGAS, 601 Pine Street, THE OPTICIAN.

FARM BODIES PICK OFFICERS.

Heads of Seven State Societies Announced at Columbia.

Columbia, Mo., January 18.—Officers of state associations which were in session here during Farmers' Week were announced today, as follows:

Women Farmers' Club—Miss Pearl Mitchell, Rocheport, president; Mrs. Rosa R. Ingles, Columbia, vice president; Miss Maude Griffith, Clinton, secretary; Mrs. R. B. Simonson, Jefferson City, treasurer.

Rural Life Conference—W. L. Nelson, Columbia, permanent chairman; R. H. Emberson, Columbia, secretary.

Farm Management Association of Missouri—J. E. Hall, Lamotte, president; J. N. Garton, Darlington, vice president; R. S. Besse, Columbia, secretary; W. P. Dysart, D. H. Doane, Dean F. B. Mumford, all of Columbia, an Advisory Board.

Corn Growers' Association—George H. Sty, Rocheport, president; Thomas Swanson, Rea, vice president for Northwest Missouri; Alonzo White, Palmyra, vice president for Northeast Missouri; E. L. Hughes, Glasgow, vice president for Central Missouri; Simon Baumgartner, Pierce City, vice president for Southwest Missouri; M. M. McCauley, Doniphan, vice president for Southwest Missouri; secretary, T. R. Douglass, Columbia.

State Dairy Association—Marshall Gordon, Columbia, president; C. W. Kent, Columbia, vice president; P. M. Brandt, Columbia, secretary; Rudolph Miller, treasurer.

Farmers' Exchange—F. H. Russell, president; T. E. Atkins, vice president.

Cattle Feeders' Association—S. P. Houston, Malta Bend, president; C. W. McAnich, Hughesville, and John A. Rankin, Sr., of Tarkio, vice presidents; H. O. Allison, secretary and treasurer.

The government Research Laboratory and Investigation Station, now located at Nashville, Tenn., is to be removed to Sedalia early in February and will be in charge of M. E. Penning, chief of the Ford Research Laboratory of the United States Department of Agricultural Bureau of Chemistry, and H. C. Pierce, poultry and egg handling investigator of the Bureau of Chemistry.

Sheep are easily cared for, and very profitable. Three score sheep will pay your taxes on 200 acres. Early spring lambs are most profitable.

Why not cheap money for the farmer? He needs it as much as any business man, and will get it if all farmers demand it. Another opportunity for co-operation.

The new nickel with an artistic Indian head on the face, will be in circulation, according to the expectations of the treasury department, by February 1st. Secretary MacVeagh has definitely accepted the design. Within a few days an order will be given the mints to begin making the new coin.

Begin the New Year
With a Pair of Glasses

That will enable you to see prosperity ahead with clearness and accuracy. I am the man that can do this for you.

Electric Lights Like City
Folks Use

FOR 25¢ A MONTH.
(4 lights, 4 hours per day)

Cost nothing if you use ordinary farm engine a few hours a week. Lights in barn, too. Safe—clean—convenient. Plants, including standard Chloride Accumulator, \$125 up, without engine. Install now and enjoy the long winter evenings as never before. Special offer on first plant in each county. For free estimate and literature, write or see H. J. WOBUS, Electrical Engineer, 915 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. Electric and Water Systems. Water Wheels and Pumps.

Rod and Gun

Editor RURAL WORLD: I am going to write you about an owl that we have just caught in a steel trap that we had set near the poultry house for the purpose of catching owls and hawks. We had the trap on a pole twelve feet high, near the poultry house with a chain fastened to the pole. The trap was down and the pole missing for several days, when at last we found the owl and trap in a pasture nearly a half mile from where he was caught. He was killed and brought in. He measured four feet six inches from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other. He was of the horn owl family. He was almost black with two large feathers standing up like two horns. He had been looking around the poultry yard for a Rhode Island Red or a duck and got his foot in it. This is the first owl or hawk that we have caught for quite a while. As our neighbors and ourselves have kept traps set over the farms for a number of years, we have them pretty well cleaned up. We also caught a turtle in a steel trap that had been catching our young Pecon ducks in our little fish pond. He had caught quite a lot of them and we had watched to get a shot at him but we failed. One warm, balmy evening after a rain I saw he had a young duck. I got the duck, but not the turtle. I told my wife that I would catch him that night and she made sport of the assertion and called me a trapper. I drove a stake in the pond and made three traps and fastened them to it six inches under the water and tied a live duck to it, and the next morning I had a turtle.

R. B. MORGAN.

Jackson County, Ill., Jan. 4th.

Deputy Game Warden J. B. Thompson writes from Doniphan, Mo.: "The club of Granite City in Worth county, Mo., is erecting a nice clubhouse of hewed pine logs at Panther Springs, Current River. Mr. Ed Kelso of that city is president. With the close of the season there were plenty of quail left near here, but fifty miles north of us the shooting was poor. We fed well last winter, and that is how we had a good supply of quail. I believe much good could come from the rearing of game birds along our southern boundary line, as the winters are milder and there is a better quality of food. I have visited Ha Ha Tonka in Camden County, and am very much impressed with the scenery, but think there are better places along the Missouri-Arkansas line to rear game, owing to the climatic conditions.

The Pig Pen

BUYING THE BOAR.

Experienced growers of swine consider the boar the most important factor in the herd. Choose from among the best, for the best is none too good. Have him from a family entirely foreign to your own. See that he is well conformed, full of vitality and of good disposition. Avoid a long head, long neck and long legs.

See that he stands well up on his toes. Don't buy a swayback or one too arched; his back should be nearly straight, a little arched won't hurt. Don't use a pole on him, for a light whip will handle any boar that has been properly trained. Keep him away from the sows until they need him.

Use a crate for breeding purposes; it will save your boar's vitality. Don't put him in service too young; eight months old is the earliest time he should be used, and ten months would be better. Let him get accustomed to his new home and surroundings before he is put to work.

BLIND STAGGERS IN HOGS.

This complaint is usually caused by overfeeding pigs. They may not be taking sufficient exercise to cause reeling, uncertain movements. The reeling, uncertain movements. The head is carried sidewise. It is nearly always the best pigs of the bunch that are thus affected. This shows that there is danger in overdoing the thing in feeding. Some men think that this disease is the next thing to cholera, but it is not at all akin to that disease.

In case of "staggers," "What thou doest, do quickly." The disease is one of the very easiest to treat unless something else is wrong. The first thing to do is to make the pig take vigorous exercise. He will be unable to stand at first but as you urge him, will improve in gait until he can walk very well. In a mild case this is all that is necessary and in all cases is the best medicine known. Drench the pig with kerosene and turpentine. This will purge and also cause vomiting. In drenching, don't tip the pig too far back or you will strangle him to death. It is a good plan to always keep oil meal on hand to use in the feed of all kinds of stock. If oil meal is used in pig feed there is no danger of "blind staggers."—Josh Berks.

SELECTING BROOD SOWS.

In selecting from the herd the gilts you expect to make brood sows, remember that the best is none too good. Select them from large litters, expecting them to have inherited prolificacy. Choose them for their conformation also. See that they are good feeders, and they will be more than likely to be good milkers.

After the first farrowing watch them for their mothering qualities. A sow may produce large litters, but on account of the fact that she is a poor mother will raise but few pigs. Such a sow should immediately be sent to the pork lots. Generally speaking, a long, rangy sow is a better brood sow than the short, chunk one.

In mating the sow find out any deficiencies that she may have, and mate her with a boar that is extra strong in the points in which she is weak. If she is weak in the legs have the boar extra-strong in the legs, with large bone. If she is a sway back, use a boar that is somewhat

arched. In other words, remember that weak characteristics may be eradicated by using opposite strong characteristics.

I would not, says one breeder, advocate breeding gilts until they are ten months old. That is young enough, and by that time the gilt will have obtained growth and strength enough to carry her through the first litter. In the south two litters a year may be depended upon.

Keep good brood sows as long as they continue to give good results. Some growers claim it is best to put sows out of service at three or four years of age, but it has been proved beyond a doubt that the best and strongest litters come from sows up to nine or ten years of age. Remember that the well proven, good brood sow of any age within reason is worth more than the unproved gilt.

CURING PORK FOR THE WINTER.

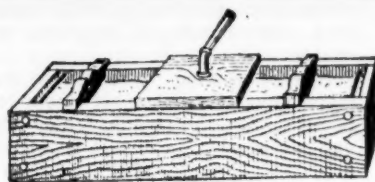
Everybody thinks his method of pickling pork is the best. The following has always proved satisfactory:

For eighty pounds of meat use five pints of fine salt, four pounds of brown sugar or one quart of best molasses and three ounces of saltpeter. Mix the seasoning, but using only one pint of the salt. Rub the meat well all over and lay upon boards in the cellar for twenty-four hours. Then put a few clean, round stones in the bottom of a barrel and lay some sticks across these so that the meat will not soak in the liquor that drains from it. Pack the meat in layers, between which the remaining four pints of salt should be divided. Let remain in the barrel fifteen or sixteen days, drawing off the liquor every day and pouring it back on the meat in small quantities at a time. Take out at the end of fourteen days, rub each piece well with dry salt and return to the barrel, says Denver Field and Farm.

If the liquor does not cover it, add fresh brine in the proportion of two pounds of salt, one-fourth ounce of saltpeter and one quart of water poured on cool after being boiled half an hour. Lay a round piece of board on top of the meat and keep it down with weights. The pork should be laid rind upward, so as to prevent over-salting. Examine from time to time to be sure the meat is keeping well. The manner of curing hams and bacon, as well as that of cutting up, varies in almost every country and district. The flesh of the pig does not take up salt so speedily as other meats, owing to the large proportion of fat to lean. Fat takes up salt more slowly than lean and has far less tendency to decomposition.

The length of time bacon should remain in salt varies according to circumstances. It requires less time to cure in a damp than a dry cellar; it also varies according to the damp or dry condition of the atmosphere and this is the one reason why we have so much oversalted and poor bacon in this arid region. Much depends on the thickness and weight of the flitches, as well as whether they are cured with the pork in or without. The two extremes of heat and cold are the most unfavorable for curing purposes, owing to the fact that in the hot, muggy weather the meat is likely to change before the salt can penetrate it in sufficient quantity to have the desired effect on it, while in extreme cold weather the juices of the meat congeal so soon that it is impossible for the salt to penetrate. In this case it is advisable to warm a few pounds of salt and rub a small quantity into each flitch or ham so as to slightly thaw it.

In the pioneer days when most of



Here's the "Only" Hog Waterer

The most satisfactory, simplest waterer made. Best for winter as well as summer use. Works in the coldest weather, as you can bank this waterer for winter use. It won't clog up—won't run over. Can be attached to any tank or pipe line. Sold under a guarantee to do the business. It's our waterer if it doesn't do all we claim. Price reduced to \$3.75 each. You can't make a better investment. Send your order today. Copy of our booklet—a practical treatise on hog growing—free. Don't delay.

ONLY MFG. CO., Dept. C, Hawarden, Iowa
The waterer you liked when you saw it just north of the swine pavilion at the Iowa State Fair.

our packers were Missourians it was considered impossible to properly cure hams and bacons unless the salt was well rubbed into them every day while undergoing the curing process. This method is not, however, followed by practical curers of the present day, because it has been found to give a special degree of hardness. Simply spreading the salt well over the flitches and hams is now considered all that is necessary for curing purposes in this dry climate. If the animals are killed, as is oftentimes the case while suffering from an undue excitement, such as overdriving or heating, the hams and bacon will be found very difficult to cure, the flesh of such animals having a great tendency to decomposition.

HOGS ON PLAINS.

The Panhandle and the plains of West Texas will be the biggest contributing force to the Fort Worth hog market in the years to come, is the opinion of a great many live stock dealers operating in Fort Worth.

While neither the Panhandle nor the plains country afford any great amount of natural forage, yet alfalfa, milo and kaffir grow to such an extent that they are now considered sure crops. Experiments conducted by the different experimental stations throughout Texas and the demonstrations by C. W. Post of Post City and other hog growers proves that milo and kaffir are superb hog foods and will produce a fat equal to the Indian corn, says Frisco Bulletin.

An address delivered by C. M. Evans, superintendent of the Extension Department of the A. & M. College at Dallas, during the State Fair, is interesting and throws considerable light upon the subject of crops in West Texas, says the Fort Worth Star, and should be of value to hog growers and stockmen in that section of the State.

"Fifteen years ago it was thought that only the eastern half of the State of Texas would ever become a farming country," said Prof. Evans. "Then there was a tide of immigration to the western part of the State as a result of a few rainy seasons, which caused heavy crop yields to be made in that

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED. OBLONG, ILL.

Traded Red Sow, Bred Gilts and Fall Pigs, no kin. Also Angus Cattle. J. P. Vissering, Box 9, Alton, Ill.

Mule Foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies, Milch Goats, White Leghorn Chickens. John Dunlap, Box 474, Williamsport, O.

section. These farmers who went to that section tried growing only corn, oats and cotton. The next year they came back with much less than they had gone out with. During the last ten years another set of farmers has filled up this western country. They are making good, but not simply with corn, oats and cotton.

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To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following combinations for \$1.00, as advertised:

Course of Lessons on Real Estate and RURAL WORLD one year, \$1.00
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American Magazine with RURAL WORLD, both one year for \$1.75
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We will renew your subscription and send the paper for one year to a friend or neighbor for \$1.00.

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"INVINCIBLE, UNSURPASSABLE, WITHOUT A PEER."

Writes a regular subscriber, who has read it for many years, of the TWICE-A-WEEK issue of the

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

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GLOBE PRINTING CO.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

RURAL WORLD and GLOBE-DEMOCRAT EITHER ADDRESS, BOTH FOR \$1.00 NET.

The Shepherd

SHEEP NOTES FROM NORTHWEST ARKANSAS.

At last the long continued drouth has broken by a light coat of snow three days ago; and rain is melting it away today. This makes two seasons in succession. We experience very dry weather in summer, but this winter has been dry too. Stock water has been scarce in some parts.

Corn is scarce and high; wheat looks bad in some places; peas were just about half crop. Nevertheless, we have had a fine dry winter to take care of our stock, and to plow the land for another crop. Notwithstanding all this our flocks have wintered fine so far. We have been feeding them on the grass ground yet—that is what little corn we have fed them. And since the snow fell, we have been feeding them cow peas on the snow. This feed is about one-fourth mile from the main barn in another structure, and we toll them down there every morning, that gives them exercise. I think it's necessary and essential for breeding ewes to roam about a good deal. I think the offspring will be more vigorous and stronger.

Our sheep have not been in the barn but three or four nights this winter. I think they are much healthier out in the pasture at night when dry weather. They deposit the dropping on the highest knolls where it ought to be, and if the weather chance to change to higher colder winds, they will move close to a forest for a wind break.

This plat of ground that lays close to the forest where the sheep lay, makes fine wheat or anything else every year.

If rain or sleet happens to appear in the dark hours of the night, the gates are left open so the flock can come to shelter. We have no lambs yet, but there are ample evidence that we will have some soon. We advocate winter lambs in this latitude. They take care of themselves much better in the summer and fall than late spring youngsters. We have the stomach, lung and tape worms to contend with, but if we keep grade merinos, and have them wean early, keep coperese in the salt, change pastures about every two weeks and not turn them back to the old pasture in less than two weeks we get along all right. We did not suffer a loss of a lamb last summer. We have but about 9000 head of sheep in this county, but there is ample room for three times that number in these hills. They have been shipped out by the car load the last two years on account of derth in the land, but we look to the future with a ray of hope and faith for a brighter time.

We have not experienced what Elijah the Prophet of old did yet, sincerely teach people to be saving and submissive to man and God. The Salmist says, "it was good that I was afflicted, so I may fear God, and respect man." O. R. O.

Carroll Co., Ark.

ANGORA GOATS.

On an area of 15,000 square miles Switzerland produces yearly \$8,000,000 worth of goats and goat products. Spain, Italy and Greece are heavy producers of goats and goat products. France, Belgium and Germany are heavy producers, and are noted for the high milking qualities of their stock.

In Great Britain the British Goat Society (under supervision of the government) yearly publishes a stud register giving the names and owners

of pedigree stud goats selected by the committee, and recommended for stock purposes.

In Bavaria the country is noted for its large number of centenarians. This fact is attributed by doctors to the daily use of Yoghurt, a product of goat's milk.

Goat's milk, being very digestible and rich, is recommended by doctors for the use of babies and invalids.

The goat is immune from the dreaded disease tuberculosis, or the white plague, so common among cattle and people.

With millions of acres of the finest brush land in the world lying idle in the mountains, with the babies in the cities clamoring for proper food, the Pacific Northwest, and in fact the whole United States offers opportunities for the milch-goat industry, the possibilities of which can hardly be estimated.—V. D. Hondt.

WINTER CARE OF SHEEP.

Sheep suffer less from low temperature than any other class of live stock on the farm. The yolk that is secreted from the skin of the sheep for the nourishment of the wool makes the skin of the animal rather insensitive to cold. A sheep with an excessively greasy coat, however, cannot withstand cold as well as one with a more moderately oily fleece. The wool on the sheep prevents the escape of animal heat from the body to some extent, and these conditions of skin and fleece make it unnecessary to house sheep warmly. In fact, sheep do better in moderate cold than when kept warm. Those that are being fattened will stand a considerable degree of cold.

The bad effects of too great warmth arises as follows: The moisture exhaled from the lungs of sheep confined in a close pen makes the fleeces damp, and when the animals are turned out into the cold air they catch cold, resulting in catarrh or influenza, generally designated "snuffles" by sheep men. The sheep has a weak circulatory system and cannot stand any inflammatory disorders, and so speedily loses constitutional strength and vigor. The presence of this moisture in rooms where animals are kept may be easily seen in stone buildings where it congeals on the walls. If it is not condensed on the walls it goes into the fleeces of the sheep, says Indiana Farmer.

The natural desire for sheep to be outside is a good guide in respect to housing. But they should not be exposed to storms or drenching rains. It takes additional food to meet the expenditure of animal heat occasioned by exposure. The comment argument in favor of protection against extreme cold is seen in the increased appetites of animals in cold weather. The combustion necessary to furnish animal heat in cold weather has to be supported by an increase of fuel in the form of food, particularly of carbonaceous food.

Sheep in confinement should be given as great freedom as possible, and no close or overwarm housing; but they should be protected against great exposure to cold winds or cold rains. To this end a shed should be provided that is free from draughts, and should open on to a roomy yard on its lee side. When the weather is suitable they should be fed outside as far as possible, particularly with respect to fodders which engage a great deal of their time. Yards should likewise be protected on their windward side.

The site of the sheep shed should be high and dry, so as to prevent the ground underfoot from becoming damp. Sheep sheds are not generally cleaned during the season; but owing

to the animals being fed usually on rough fodder, a great deal of which is unconsumed and trodden underfoot, it will absorb all moisture secreted without fermenting, and the shed will remain practically dry throughout the winter.

While exercise and fresh air are at all times desirable, the shed should be so made as to be closed in cases of extreme cold, and should be close enough in the walls to be free from cross draughts or any chance of exposure.

Regularly in the handling of stock counts for much, and especially so with sheep. They are sensitive to every minute that passes after the usual feeding hour has arrived. They will announce its arrival by restlessness, which means wear on their system and loss of flesh. Therefore, the more regular and systematic we are in feeding, the less food it will take to keep them in good condition. The intervals should be so divided as to secure the full digestion of the food. At each time they should be fed no more grain than they can consume. Water, good and pure, is, of course, an absolute necessity at all times, and the sheep will do better and relish their feed more if a little salt is

LOOK! LISTEN!

Here is a Bargain! 120 acres; good buildings, fruit, 80 acres cultivation, clover and timothy. In sight of depot, county seat, creamery, canning factory; half mile fine river front, summer resort and farm, fine view, good timber, rich soil, some bottom land; six cows, four horses and all other stock and farm tools; feed to last until grass; eight acres rye. All go for \$5,000. Speak quick if you want a bargain. Old age; no help. C. F. Stephens, Galena, Mo.

Money Wanted on Real Estate

Owing to financial reverses in other business enterprises, I am compelled to raise a considerable sum of money on my three farms or sell them outright, which I very much dislike to do. I would consider a partnership with an agreeable party having sufficient ready cash to relieve my pressing obligations. My three farms consist of 700 acres, with 300 cleared land, all level and very productive. I am a live stock fancier and would appreciate a partner of like inclinations or a loan from such a one. L. G. CROWLEY, Black Jack, Ark.

sprinkled over the fodder portion of their ration.

Sheep require different feeding and handling from any other class of animals on the farm. Even though one may be an experienced sheep raiser, he should not get too ambitious and endeavor to manage a larger flock than he can keep up to the standard of excellence.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.

9457. Ladies' Waist With Vest.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 38-inch material for a 38-inch size. Price 10c.

9410. Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for a 24-inch size. Price 10c.

9431. Dress for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in five sizes: 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires a 4¼ yards of 40-inch material for a 14-year size. Price 10c.

9453. Ladies' Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 4½ yards of 38-inch material for the medium size. Price 10c.

9460. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 4 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size. Price 10c.

9443. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.

9459-9461. Ladies' Costume.

Waist 9459 cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Skirt 9461 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires 6½ yards of 40-inch material for the entire gown, for a medium size. This calls for TWO separate patterns, 10c FOR EACH pattern.

9274. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for the 36-inch size. Price 10c.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size. Years

Bust. in. Waist. in.

Name.

Address.

RURAL WORLD readers should note that in ordering patterns for waist, give bust measure only; for skirts, give waist measure only. For children give age only, while for patterns of aprons say large, small or medium.



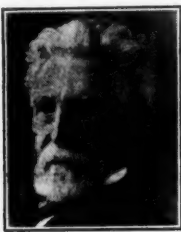
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.
Published by
Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

L. W. Petty, E. M. Zimmerman,
Pres't & Treas. Vice-Pres't.
Wm. N. Elliott, Secretary.

WM. N. ELLIOTT, Editor.
C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.

J. L. McLean . Adv. Representative



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Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 111 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmers can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial endorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

Farmers should keep books like other business men. If they keep a strict account of everything there will be little room for leaks.

Jewell Mayes, editor of the Richmond Missourian, is slated for the appointment as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture to succeed T. C. Wilson, incumbent.

A couple of dozen co-operative stores in each big city, properly organized and managed, will furnish the kind of competition that will make dealers and combines come to terms.

The farmers are thinking very seriously these days about the money question. There is no reason why a farmer should have any more difficulty than other people in securing needed financial aid.

If you have no silo, why not? You have been advised to install one as the best all-round improvement you can make. The silo should be about

eight feet from the barn and connected.

Farmers who do not store ice in the winter will not be comfortable in the summer. Ice in the hot weather is certain a great convenience if not necessary to human comfort, besides being economical in the saving of many things. Besides the young folks can make ice cream. Storing ice is quite an undertaking and must not be exposed and a way provided to carry off water from melting.

The associate editor sees corn selling at 32 cents per bushel, and it takes a little more than a pound of nitrogen to make a bushel of corn. Nitrogen sells in the market for 17 cents per pound, South Dakota soils only contain enough for about sixty corn crops, and it looks as if the story of abandoned farms in the East might sometimes be told of this country. The remedy? Why, alfalfa and clover.

Distribution of immigrants through the aid of federal immigration stations at interior points will be made possible through a bill passed by the Senate January 18, and already passed by the House. The measure appropriates \$75,000 for the establishment and maintenance of a station at Chicago and authorizes the secretary of commerce and labor to establish such other interior stations as he considers necessary. The bill is the result of continued efforts to relieve New York and other congested ports, and to send the immigrants to interior communities.

Country schools are not cheap, according to the Nebraska Farmer, which says: "The average cost per month for each pupil, based upon daily attendance, for all the school districts in Johnson county is \$4.43. Of the seventy-nine districts in the county only six have high schools. Now, bear in mind that a high school department is the most expensive per pupil of any department in the schools. With your finger on that point consider the significance of the fact that three districts in Johnson county with high schools—Tecumseh, Sterling and Crab Orchard—all show a cost per pupil below the average for the whole county. Tecumseh, with one of the best high schools in the State, operates at a cost of only \$3.95 per pupil per month; only seventeen districts in the county go below that. One country district runs as low as \$2.81, but another, where the average daily attendance is only six pupils, runs up to \$14.61.

The St. Louis Conventions Bureau is seeking to bring to St. Louis, early in 1914, the National Corn Show, which this year will be in Columbia, S. C., January 27 to February 8. The American Agricultural Association will exhibit at the show. Secretary and Manager Thomas L. Cannon of the St. Louis Bureau will go to Columbia to submit a proposition which, it is thought, may lead to the permanent location of the show in St. Louis. The annual meeting of the American Breeders' Association is held the week previous to the corn show, and also will come to St. Louis, if the Conventions Bureau is successful. The attendance at the last corn show was 186,150, and 42,860 samples were shown. Twenty thousand prizes, ranging from a mouse trap to a threshing machine were given. Officers of the American Agricultural Association anticipate an enrolled membership of 100,000 by April 1. Paul Brown of St. Louis has been mentioned as the probable next president to the Breeders' Association, to succeed James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, who is to retire soon.

ON THE WING.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

Another week of institute work over. Three good meetings — one poor one, and one complete failure. The State corn show at this place was a good one and our own Sam Jordan is said to have made the best talk of all the good ones made at the State meetings. It did me good to meet Sam, and to hear him crack his dry jokes again.

There is a strong sentiment here in favor of Dr. Waters' appointment as Secretary of Agriculture, and his friends are confident that he will win the fight.

Farm paper men always will get together, and to-day I enjoy the hospitality of Mr. Prescott, circulation man of the Dakota Farmer, the best paper of its class in the northwest.

Meeting Prescott was quite a streak of luck for me, as I fell short of expense money, and his generous tender of funds in plenty, has made me independent.

South Dakota bids fair to become noted as a winter resort, as while we read of floods at home and snows in Missouri and Illinois, we are enjoying bright sunshine, and only a few days cold enough for an overcoat.

This is a spring wheat section of the state and the coming year's crop promises to be a large one in acreage.

Wheat is selling at 74 cents, corn 32 cents. C. D. LYON.
Mitchell, S. Dak., Jan. 19.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FARMER.

The American farmer ought to know, if he does not, that he and his family are the groundwork of our civilization, says the Country Contributor in the Ladies' Home Journal. There is just one thing that must happen if we are to live. Every big industry may tumble into the sea, and we shall still live if the soil produces bread and meat. How in the world, knowing this, can the farmer who knows the glorious trade of keeping the world alive, feel envy of any living soul or cherish the strange delusion that there's a "smartness" in town or city life that he and his are missing? Doesn't he know that if the really great man and woman of the world should stop at his gates their simple human interest in the cattle, the hogs, the poultry and the dairy work would be as genuine as his own, since they are the real things, and no man nor woman can be great and not be "real?"

FARMERS AND THE GAME LAWS.

In the States that have legislative sessions this year, farmers should strive to have some game laws enacted; laws that will protect, not only game, but the farmer from the depreciations of gangs of hunters from a distance. Aside from the quail, in which every farmer in the United States has a friendly interest, the farmer does not care a snap for the other game, but he does care for the safety of his stock and crops, which are shot and otherwise damaged. It is only a few weeks ago, that ten town hunters crossed a Cass county farm, and in crossing 160 acres, left two gates open, broke a fence, and damaged six three-year-old apple trees, shooting at one 10 cent rabbit in an orchard.

The game clubs have debated game legislation long enough. The dog laws of several States need attention. It is impossible to raise sheep in some of the sections best adapted to that business, simply because the dogs would kill every sheep within six months.

A good many men favor a dog license law, the same paid in for licenses being held as a fund to pay

for sheep killed by dogs; this being the law in some States.

There are too many dogs, and a good law of some kind would decrease the number, as well as thousands of dollars to the tax duplicate in the way of license fees.

AN IMPORTANT BILL.

The following bill, introduced in the General Assembly by Mr. Turley is of great interest to all farmers in Missouri, as it will abate the noxious weed nuisance and promote the science of agrostology:

An act to abate the noxious weed nuisance, and to promote the science of agrostology in Missouri.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section 1. All field seed offered for sale by seed houses or merchants in this State, shall be classed into three grades: No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. Grade No. 1 shall make a germination test of at least 95 per cent and shall be clean viable seed true to name and free from all noxious weed seed, such as sorrel, dodder, dandelion, oxeye-daisy, buckhorn, plantain, trefoil, yellow dock, sour dock, burdock, Canada thistle and other noxious weed seed; and shall be free from the effect of the clover, chalcid and midge.

Sec. 2. Grade No. 2 shall make a germination test of at least 90 per cent and shall not contain more than 10 per cent of any or all of the noxious weed seed enumerated in Sec. 1 of this act.

Sec. 3. Grade No. 3 shall make a germination test of 50 per cent and may contain in the aggregate, as much as 25 per cent of the noxious weed seed enumerated in Sec. 1 of this act.

Sec. 4. Any seed man or merchant of this State who shall sell or offer for sale, any field seed in violation of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$100, for each offense; said fine to be credited to the school fund of this State.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Department of Agronomy, of the State University of Missouri, to see that the provisions of this act are complied with by requiring all vendors of field seed to register with the department aforesaid, samples of all seed offered by them for sale, for classification and testing; and they are hereby authorized to prescribe rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect;

Provided, that town and village merchants shall not be required to furnish certificates of classification and germination test, other than that furnished by the wholesale house from which he purchased his stock of seed.

Provided, further, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to growers of field seed who sell their crop of seed to wholesale seed houses.

The housewives of Kansas City, Mo., are formally banded together to reduce the high cost of living. The organization is a branch of the National Housewives' League, and will join in any campaign to better conditions. It was decided the first local work would be a thorough investigation of conditions in Kansas City. A committee will visit all the groceries, meat markets, confectioneries, bakeries, delicatessen shops and other places where food is sold. A report will be made at the next meeting of the league, and shops where dirty food is sold and short weights given will be boycotted by league members.

Get good reading matter for your family. The man who saves a dollar in this way feels poor and usually stays poor.

THIRTY YEARS OF INSTITUTES.

No. 3.

By C. D. Lyon.

Some years ago I assisted to hold a negro institute, and an Indian institute, at the south, the later being among the dark-skinned Choctaws.

The negro meeting was a fairly large one, and my colleague, who was a Southern planter, "lined up" the negroes in true southern style, pitching into them about their shiftlessness and immorality, in a manner that supposed would make them all leave the house, but they acted as pleased as if at a revival, and would cry out, "dat's so," or "gib us more obceat," and I really believe they liked his speech better than mine, even though I said some good things about them.

The Indians, who all understand every word I said to them, never moved a feature while I talked, but when the meeting was over, every one shook hands with me, and several paid me nice compliments. In speaking to some 50 or 60 Omaha Indians in Nebraska, many of whom did not understand English, I had an interpreter, and whenever he translated an expression that pleased them, they would show it in their faces and by their nods of assent.

This was the only time I ever made a talk which was not all my own, as this one was prepared for me by the Indian agent, who wished me to present it as coming from the college of agriculture, or even from the Great Father at Washington, as the older Indians have great respect for any stranger who comes to them in an official capacity.

I am very much inclined to think that the people of the South, profit more from the institute work, than do those of the North, as results of the work in all sections depends in a great measure upon whether the people accept the teachings or not, and those of the South pay a little closer attention, and I think put more into practice than we of the North.

One thing is certain, at the North we daily hear some self-satisfied fellows, announce—in effect—that he is the star prize in the whole kingdom of farmers, and that he never attended institutes or read farm papers. The Southern farmer does not do this, and his expression invariably is, "I am sorry that I did not know the things you tell us of, twenty years or more ago."

I have attended several State meetings South, and dozens of them at the North, and I want to say, that it would be hard to find a northern farmer who would mount a mule, and ride 50 to 75 miles to attend such a meeting, and see the experiment station, but I know that scores of Southern farmers do it every year.

Men who will do this will put into practice the things they see and learn, and men who practice the things they hear, and see, at State meetings and experiment farms, are sure of success.

Some years ago at our own station at Wooster, Ohio, about 100 of us, Ohio farmers, were walking among the crops one hot June day and Dr. Thorne, the director, was riding horse back in front of us, telling us of the work. One man said "yes, but the plain farmer can't afford that." I did not think Thorne heard him, but he did, and he turned in his saddle and said, "men, the plain farmer is the very man who can afford best to do what is best."

Institute men know of many localities in which great improvement has been made directly the result of institute work and institute teaching. One of these is in the Ozarks, a small town some miles from the railroad, where the first meeting was held in 1901. Dr. Luchey, Col. Waters, Prof.

Carrington, and the writer held a two days' meeting there, and had a good attendance. I had made my talk on soil fertility, and as the afternoon was warm, I walked out while the doctor gave his masterly talk on prevention of disease in live stock. The streets and alleys of the little town where dirty, and evidences of unburied dead cats and poultry were not hard to find, while there was a general poor appearance in the town.

Col. Waters talked on improving the country home, and he pitched some pretty strong talk, while Professor Carrington urged the betterment of school conditions.

It so happened that I was sent back to that town five or six times, and on the occasion of my last visit, 1909, I think, I spoke of the change which had come, as in all my institute travel, I cannot recall a more up-to-date, progressive little inland village, than the one I am writing of.

A man who had attended every meeting said, "All of our improvement dates back to the time we held our first institute, and I think we owe a vote of thanks to the State Board of Agriculture for sending us men to set us to thinking." Having helped to do the institute work there, I will always feel that I have a personal interest in Iberia, Miller county, Mo., where I have many warm friends.

CHAMPION FARMER BOYS TO SEE TAFT.

Two Oklahoma Prize Winners in Corn and Cotton Visit St. Louis.

The champion corn and cotton growers of Oklahoma arrived in St. Louis Saturday, on their way to Washington, D. C., to visit President Taft and Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson. The trip is a prize for having excelled in a competition held by the Oklahoma Boys' and Girls' Corn Club and the Oklahoma Boys' and Girls' Cotton Club.

Elson Coleman, aged 13, of Newkirk county, Ok., is the prize corn raiser, being first in a competition in which nearly 4,000 boys and girls participated. Off one acre of land, measured and set aside for his use by his father, on his Arkansas River Valley farm, he last season raised 102 bushels of Boone County white corn, the seed having been bought for \$4 a bushel by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kans., from the Omaha National Corn Show, two years ago. Young Coleman has sold his 102 bushels of corn for seed at \$3 a bushel, having already received \$306. His expenses were \$14.59, including \$5 for the rent of the acre, the current rental rate.

Ernest Worthy, aged 15, of Baum, Carter county, near Ardmore, raised 6,000 pounds of seed cotton on two acres of land given to him by his father. The crop was two full bales of 500 pounds of lint each an acre. The staple classed as strict middling, a full inch in length, and sold for 13 cents a pound, or \$260. The seed was sold for planting, bringing 5 cents a pound, or \$200 for the 4000 pounds, making a total revenue from the two acres of \$460, or \$230 an acre, gross. Young Worthy cultivated and picked the cotton himself, saving all expense.

The two lads were accompanied by W. D. Bentley, Agricultural Department state agent for Oklahoma, with offices in Oklahoma City. United States Senator T. P. Gore pays the expenses of the corn club boy on the Washington trip, and the Oklahoma Cotton Seed Crushers' Association those of the cotton club boy. There were 3290 boy and girl competitors against Worthy.

Put the best foot forward and don't worry. Worry only poisons your system and unfits you for your daily duties.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Tuesday morning a large pecan tree on John Brinker's farm, south of town, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. Just think of it, and the first of January too!—Rhineland Record.

Attorney R. M. Livesay of Versailles last week butchered two 17-months-old Duroc Jersey hogs, one of which weighed 775 pounds and the other 750. He got 350 pounds of lard from them. Who can beat it?—Versailles Leader.

Dairymen doubtless wonder what social justice there is in prosecuting an "honest farmer" for watering milk that is shipped over a steam railway or trolley line whose watering of stock goes unpunished. — Courier-Journal.

The corn show at Cape Girardeau was quite a success. August Rose, one of our Jefferson county boys, took the prize for the best ten ears of corn. I guess he feels quite proud over his success, but I do not blame him, as he raised the best corn in Southeast Missouri.—Jefferson Democrat.

Through the local agent, A. T. Nelson, the Ozark Plateau Land Company has sold to the Santa Maria Investment Company of St. Louis, 5,000 acres of Laclede county land. The deal was closed last week. This company expects to put 1,000 acres into orchard and will use the rest for colonization purposes.—Laclede County Republican.

Stark Bros.' Year Book.—We are in receipt of a copy of Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Co.'s year book for 1913, and we believe the description in this year book is extremely accurate and will be of great value and assistance to anyone interested in the study of horticulture or fruit growing. Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo., will send a copy of this year book to any of our subscribers without charge.

It is a great pity the Missouri legislature is not brave enough to take "the bull by the horns" and enact an income tax of two or three million dollars, like Wisconsin does, for the benefit of good roads. The legislators can bet their lives that farmers are pretty sure to vote down any kind of a direct tax. Gov. Foss favors Massachusetts following Wisconsin's example. Why not Missouri?—Benton County Enterprise.

The Davies County Poultry Association will hold its annual show at the Y. M. C. A. building February 5, 6, 7 and 8. Each year the show has been bigger and better than the ones preceding, and this year's exhibition promises to outstrip them all. Davies county raises as fine poultry as any county in the State, and lots of it. Whenever birds from this county have been shown at the big city shows they have always carried off their share of prizes.

The parcel post seems to be here to stay, and is proving a great convenience. The way the home merchants can beat the mail order houses now is to advertise everything they have in the local papers, and do it continually. The rural routes can take out all small bundles, and can take them from the home merchant just as well as from other places. But the home merchant must of necessity make the people know what he has for sale, and the price.

Among the counties in Missouri which have adopted and are working under the supervision system is Pettis and Cape Girardeau. The Pettis county bureau, it is said, is one of the best in the United States, and is giving full satisfaction to the people. What think the farmers of Ripley county in regard to the adoption of the plan? Do the farmers here need to increase their yield, do they need to get better results from their labors,

are they willing to try a plan that has made increased profits for farmers of other counties? — Doniphan Prospect News.

Cicero Whitaker, in the estimation of farmers in the vicinity of Taylor, Mo., has justly won the title of "Corn King" of Northeast Missouri. On 450 acres of ground near Taylor he has grown more than 20,000 bushels of corn. It is all harvested, with the exception of 1400 shocks, which will average five bushels to a shock. He has sold 6,000 bushels at prices ranging from 40 to 45 cents per bushel and will reserve the remainder for fattening cattle and hogs.

The editor of a Kansas paper says that he picked up a Winchester rifle recently and started up the street to deliver the weapon to its owner. The delinquent subscribers got it into their heads that he was on the war path, and everyone he met insisted on paying all they owed. One man wiped out a debt of ten years' standing. On returning to the office he found a load of hay, fifteen bushels of corn, ten bushels of potatoes, a load of wood and a barrel of turnips.—La Belle Star.

The arrest of five merchants and four newspaper men at Windsor for an alleged violation of the postal laws indicates that in the United States court for the Western District of Missouri reform has run riot. The offense with which they are charged is the offering and advertising of prizes at a celebration given in Windsor. It is not charged that anybody lost any money or that any fraud was intended. Let us hope that the incoming administration will bring us back within sight of reason and common sense, and a man's intentions will be considered before the machinery of the law is put in force to harass and annoy him in the management of his business affairs.—St. Clair County Democrat.

H. L. Faulkner, who has made a success of raising Poland China hogs on Highview farm, south of Jamesport, read a paper at a meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Association in Topeka, Kans., on January 7, 1913, on "Raising Hogs Without Cholera," which was endorsed by the Association and many are the deserved compliments passed upon the famous breeder of the famous big-horned, big-spotted, big-hammed Poland Chinas—the kind that are kept immune from cholera. There is no doubt in the minds of the people about here but that vaccination has done the work in Mr. Faulkner's valuable herd, and enabled him to carry them safely through these several years when practically all hogs in this territory have died with cholera.—Gallatin North Missourian.

The army goat question has been settled by a solemn opinion rendered by the judge advocate general of the army. It has been decided that goats may be legally enlisted in the military service of the United States, and a squad of them will soon be established at Fort Washington, Maryland. The goats are desired at Fort Washington, situated a few miles below Washington on the Potomac River. There has been much malaria in this vicinity and the scheme was hit upon of having a herd of goats turned loose on the post reservation to eat up the long grass which, it is believed, fosters the mosquitos that carry the disease. It was feared that the War Department lacked authority to spend money for the purchase of goats. The situation was unprecedented, and a legal opinion was asked. The ruling now is that the goats may properly be purchased, if the money is taken from the appropriation for "care and maintenance of grounds" at Fort Washington.

Home Circle

CHARITY.

Could we but draw back the curtains
That surround each other's lives,
See the naked heart and spirit,
Know what spur the action gives,
Often we should find it better,
Purer, than we judge we should:
We should love each other better
If we only understood.

Could we judge all deeds by motives,
See the good and bad within,
Often we could love the sinner
All the while we loathe the sin.
Could we know the power working
To overthrow integrity,
We should judge each other's errors
With more patient charity.

If we knew the cares and trials,
Knew the efforts all in vain,
And the bitter disappointment—
Understood the loss and gain—
Would the grim, external roughness
Seem, I wonder, just the same?
Should we help where now we hinder?
Should we pity where we blame?
Ah! we judge each other harshly,
Knowing not life's hidden force,
Knowing not the fount of action
Is less turbid at its source,
Seeing not amid the evil
All the golden grains of good;
Oh, we'd love each other better
If we only understood!

—Selected.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
WE WELCOME AN OLD CONTRIBUTOR.

By Pine Burr.

Dear RURAL WORLD: In this new year of 1913, I wish to send greetings to old friends and new. May it be a pleasant, peaceful, prosperous year, one in which we will all do our best. We left Kansas in November and visited with a daughter and other kindred in Missouri for a month, then went to Springfield, Mo., and from there we came to our present location in Arkansas. We are here for the winter. Perhaps may locate. After the plains of the short grass country these hills and rocks look discouraging to a farmer but from the big corn stalks in cultivated fields, the big berry patches and the heavy timber of black oak and hickory of the uncultivated lands we know the land must produce well. The yards are full of shrubbery and shade trees, which must be beautiful in summer and are pretty enough for a winter picture now as they are covered with ice and there is sleet on the ground. But I am told it never gets very cold here. Trade

New Beauty in One Week

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Ladies everywhere, are learning the great value of Beautiola, the Remedy that Removes Brown Spots and Freckles, modifies Wrinkles, Scars and Small Pox Pittings, and aids in permanently curing Pimples, Black Heads and all Facial blemishes.

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This is the opportunity you have been looking and praying for. Address THE BEAUTIOLA CO., BEAUTIOLA BUILDING, Dept. R., St. Louis, Mo.



is very dull in town as the roads have been so icy, farmers are staying at home and all hauling has stopped. You have no idea how steadily it can rain here, without changing drip, drip, drip, like the old fellow who had partaken too frequently of New Year cheer (?) and said "Yes sir (hic) been full sir, yesterday, today and tomorrow, sir." So it seems this wetness lasts yesterday, today and tomorrow. I really believe it is a wetter (that word "wetter" looks funny, wonder if I have coined a new one) rain than we had out west. You know the way they do things out west, all in a rush and a hustle and get it over with? Well, that is the way it rains out there. They haven't got time for this kind of a steady week's drizzle. I saw a man pass today that had reaped the full benefit of every drop that came his way for he was the mail carrier to some place way back in the woods, where the people insist they must have papers and letters Christmas packages and after while, (oh ye poor old dripping horse and poor old wet slicker, wet blankets, wet mail sacks and wet man) parcel post; but never mind, some day the trees will wave little tender green leaves, the sun will shine so warm, that on the hills tender new grass and wild-flowers will be born. There will be bird songs in the air and nest building in the trees, the south wind will bring the fragrance of flowers and ripening berries, there will be little lambs playing, new life everywhere, and this old world will be as beautiful and new as when fresh from the hands of the creator. Then the poor old horse will remember (do they, I wonder?) the days when he was a long-legged colt too full of life to stay by his mother's side and circled, reared and kicked up his heels, just out of the joy of being alive and young, he will remember and canter along, toss his head and shy at a well-known object until the old man will say, "Whoa there boy! getting coltish, hain't you?" And the old man will remember one beautiful spring day when he, a boy of 15, road his own, his very own, young horse and as he road along he played a french harp, happy as the day was long. As he remembers he begins to whistle some of the old tunes and so we leave them jogging along, up hill and down, beneath the shadow of trees and into patches of sunlight. That's all, folks. In this new year we will jog along in the sunshine or maybe in the soft shadows, carrying good news and glad tidings to our fellow creatures. Let us hope we will help every one, in some way. Lighten a burden or help carry it, just live our life and help those next to us. Here is hoping that 1914 finds us all better men and women through having lived our life in 1913.

SCIENTIFIC PASTRY MAKING.

Pastry mixtures differ from bread or cake mixture in that they are flaky instead of spongy. Things flake when they are composed of layers, and when pastry is finally ready for the oven it is in layers of dough and butter or lard. When the heat of the oven melts the butter and expands the air between the layers, they separate a little, that is they flake. Hence the directions given to pastry cooks, for example: The ingredients must be kept cold that the butter and dough may not combine during the rolling. The pastry must be handled lightly and never pressed or pounded, because this would press out the air and crush the layers into each other.

Never allow brooms to stand on the straw end, but hang them up.

Written for THE RURAL WORLD. BOOKISH CHATS NO. IX. — THE GHOST IN FICTION.

(Continued.)

By Mrs. M. H. Menaugh.

One treatment of the ghost by a fictionist awakened in me a bitter resentment. The story was published in weekly parts and was called: "Ye Gray Lodge of—" some ancestral or baronial estate, perhaps Graycliffe—at all events it was high sounding and had a slightly medieval ring. When I came across the romance it was complete in a bound volume of an English magazine.

It was prettily illustrated in the old wood cut style, and no doubt pleased readers who were not as captious as myself on the phantom subject. In looking over the story I found the gray lodge to be a most persistent visitor, conspirators in the library were startled by her sudden appearance, and on the staircase, in the corridor, or on the terrace, her misty gray-robed form would loom up most unexpectedly.

Of course she was pursued—more than once—and she ran with speed, or floated so rapidly that the pursuivant was eluded. Well, who, or what was the ghost when the last chapter was reached?

A child—little May, who was also crippled or in some wise afflicted. She had heard of the tradition in the family, of the "Gray Lodge," and assumed the part. The author described a frame or high head-dress that she carried to give height to her small stature.

Now, how she procured the clothing how or where she secreted it, when not in use, how she could doff or don it so rapidly, and above all how she could flee with so much speed, when having to hold on to her high scaffolding or gather up long skirts, did not appear to disconcert the teller of the tale.

The reason, perhaps the ghost is ignored in fiction or his name abused, is the writer does not believe in ghosts; if one who knew whereof he spoke wrote a ghost story he would be brave enough to take a different tack on the sea of fiction.

Therefore, I regret some believer does not select the subject, because he or she could so treat it as to sustain the melancholy dignity of the dead. It is a sacred theme, its very pathos ought to appeal to one's higher and holier emotions.

No one returns from the mysterious beyond except for some great reason—to right a wrong or atone for a fault, and then they bring their atmosphere with them, their calm or strange power shocks at least momentarily, the stoutest human heart—the desire to attack, or pursue as the writer has the hero do when the ghost appears—is held in abeyance, to flee is the first rational thought of the human.

It is true too, that the novelist writes for the majority; perhaps he introduced a spectre that in the last chapter, walked into a room smiled on the happy people, and gently faded away, all his wanderings at an end, the critics would assail him, the populace hoot, and the book-dealer send maledictions by mail.

The ghost is well respected outside of the novel. "Night Side of Nature," and "Letters of Annie Catherine Emrich" are two books that bear heavily on the subject.

In Marian Harland's "autobiography" she tells at some length of a ghost that used to be seen in her home in Richmond, Virginia. She herself was the first to see it. They were a large family and lived in a fine colonial mansion.

Her room was on the first floor across

the hall from the apartment occupied by her parents. One night she left them to cross to her room, and distinctly saw a little woman dressed in grey leave her room and walk down the hall; Miss Hawes immediately turned back and told her father. He came with her, and quieted her fears. She tells how other members of the household had experiences similar to her own.

Now when telling of ye gray ladye of ye colonial manse, Marion Harland spoke out without reserve or apology.

Would she do the same if writing a novel? In any of her charming books is the ghost a feature?

And if there is a ghost does it remain a visitor from the spirit-world all the way through the story?

"Truth is stranger than fiction." Perhaps one in telling the truth reveals what is too important to be lightly transferred to the pages of an idle tale.

Some years ago a New York daily paper offered a prize for the best ghost story—real names and addresses were to be signed and the narrative had to be one's own actual experience.

From all over the country strange uncanny testimony came to the editor: it was in many instances as much a desire to relieve one's mind of a horror, as a wish for the prize.

The passing of a prominent Southern gentleman about twenty-two or more years ago, afforded people an opportunity to reveal a ghostly ghost story that during his life time, he never could bear to hear mentioned.

Three weeks or less before Queen Victoria died, the papers related an occurrence on the battlements of London Tower—how the sentries on watch during the dead hours of the night heard blood-curdling wails and shrieks and then a form rushed to the ramparts and with tossing hair and wildly waving arms plunged over. The officer of the guard even was attracted to the scene. The story was not suppressed and I believe it happened again.

Then one heard of a story of Mary Stuart appearing just before a death in the royal family. Now, poor, sweet Mary Stuart never was imprisoned in the tower, and her gentle soul was not there that night, according to my belief, but to return to my grievance of the treatment of the ghost in fiction; a novelist would have that apportion the imagination of the sentry, or a char-woman who had partaken of too much rum; the tale of the terrible night in an old family mansion that was held a profound secret until the participant died, would to the novelist be the creaking of a broken shutter, or the sobs of a hungry canine wail on the porch.

Did writers know a bona fide ghost would be acceptable, perhaps they would give us one. If so, I'd pray profoundly for light to pierce the mental darkness—else the clanking of chains, blood-curdling wails and moans, weighty footsteps and hideous mirth would be worse than what we find now.

This paper is a report of the minority I well know. Busy work-a-day people care very little for ghosts. The novelist can exterminate them if he so elects, the majority of readers would never say, "Peace to the wanes."

I feel a regard, a sympathy for the beyond in fiction, and I vigorously plead for more respectful intelligent handling of the being from the hereafter when it is suggested to the mind—it certainly is an insult and outrage to one's intellect to trifle with what ought to be very dear to us, the future life.

Science and philosophy may yet teach one new ideas or truths, may

Knees Became Stiff

Five Years of Severe Rheumatism

The cure of Henry J. Goldstein, 14 Barton Street, Boston, Mass., is another victory by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mr. Goldstein says: "I suffered from rheumatism five years. It kept me from business and caused excruciating pain. My knees would become as stiff as steel. I tried many medicines without relief, then took Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon felt much better, and now consider myself entirely cured. I recommend Hood's."

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remove doubt or indifference to replace them with better emotions. I will hail the day when the beyond will be clearer to us, and anyone daring to mockingly or scoffingly touch the tender object will meet with scorn and contumely.

We are told, "There are more things in Heaven and on earth, than are dreamed of in our philosophy," and years in their flight reveal many strange, inexplicable happenings. Life is a mystery and perhaps of all our days we might say:

"The world of spirits, though unseen, was present, and eternity was not distant because it reached to the future."

Written for THE RURAL WORLD.
BILL BAILEY AT PHILADELPHIA.

By Robert Lee Campbell.

No. 2.

Although Bill Bailey's experiences at New Orleans were far from pleasant and caused him to avow that he would never leave home again, he had rambling in his head and thus could not be contented at home. He was restless, uneasy, until one day he happened to read of "The City of Brotherly Love." "Where can this fair city be," he thought. He searched his Atlas, his Geography; but all in vain. He could not find it. This divinely endowed city was certainly not to be located on the map. He studied, thought, mused. "Can it be possible," he thought, "that the old Prophecy is being fulfilled and that this is the place where 'The lamb and the bear shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like an ox.'" But still the city could not be located.

Bill could not banish the desire to visit this divinely endowed city from his mind and so searched daily for its location. And one day in looking over a list of sobriquets he found to his great surprise that "The City of Brotherly Love" was only a popular name for the City of Philadelphia. And so he at once became interested in that city. He read of how William Penn had purchased the whole State of Pennsylvania for sixteen thousand pounds; of how a band of Quakers had settled the State; of Penn's treaty with the Indians in which they declared, "We will live in peace with Penn and his followers as long as the sun and moon shall shine," of how the City of Philadelphia was laid out with broad streets and with beautiful flower gardens around each house, and of the marvelous growth of the City since then. He picked up a Stereoscope and the very first view to inspect was a scene of "The Sunken Gardens of Philadelphia." He gazed at this for a moment then laid it aside. The resolution was complete. His vow was broken. He would go to Philadelphia.

He started. He arrived at the City on time. But his previous traveling experiences had taught him a lesson. He would be more particular and thus guard against mistakes. Not knowing anyone here he decided to employ a messenger boy to show him the city. He made inquiry and was pleased to

learn that Alligators and such terrors had never visited this city.

He soon made a tour of the city and was well pleased with what he saw. He stopped at a hotel of his guide's selection. Things now seemed to be going to Bill's liking. Through the kindness of his guide that very night Bill was invited to attend a ball. He went and soon became the center of attraction. It was here he met Miss Sallie Bellfoe, a young lady who lived in a mansion not far from his hotel. She was very beautiful and appeared to Bill to be the very identity of the vision that had stood out more prominently before his eyes than any other since the days of his youth. And to add to his joy, Miss Sallie seemed to take a fancy to Bill.

It was not many nights until there was to be a grand ball in the city. Bill was going and desired to accompany Miss Bellfoe thither, and here is the card he sent:

Dear Mum:

"Miss Sallie,
Go and git you ready,

Wear a bran new gown;

For there is to be a party

In this good old town.

The gals are all invited

And the boys are goin' too—

If you've got no other company

I want to go with you.

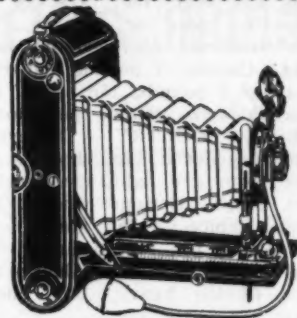
Your lover,

Bill Bailey."

Although this card was a little peculiar and somewhat different from anything of the kind she had ever before received, Miss Sallie accepted the offer and awaited with much interest the outcome.

Bye and bye the evening of the ball rolled around. Bill set out for the home of Miss Sallie, which was reached in a few moments, but what was his surprise upon reaching the mansion to see no one about the premises and to find that he did not know how to enter. He hallowed "Helloa," as he was accustomed to do in the country. But no one answered. He hallowed again, and this time a policeman came around the corner and demanded the cause of the outcry. Bill was very much humbled and told him his mission. The officer then gave him directions for entering the house and passed on. Bill entered now, but his luck had turned and Miss Sallie had changed her notion about going to the party. Bill was much chagrined! He soon departed, and sought the privacy of his room at the hotel. But his friend, the messenger boy, soon looked him up and this is the story Bill told:

"I had promised to take Sal to the party and so I went to the house where she lived. As no one was to be seen I hallowed. No one answered and I hallowed again. Then a great big ruffian with big brass buttons on his coat came running up with a club in his hand and wanted to know what I was bawling about. I told him that I was not bawling, that I had just come to go with my gal to the party and only wanted to know if she was ready to start. He told me to hush howling around and to go up and ring the door-bell and I would be admitted. I told him that I did not want to be admitted but only wanted to know if Sal was ready to go to the party. He said that that was alright. Just to ring the bell and then I could make inquiry and then went on. Well I went up to the door and looked all around and the darned thing didn't have any bell on it. But I saw a little snout stickin' out and so at last I made up my mind that I would step up and pull that snout and see what it would do. And so I reached out and took hold of the thing, and gee what a noise it made! I jumped back, but just then a little negro opened the door and wanted to know what I



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Seven-piece Embroidery Set, 10c. In punch work and eyelet designs, consisting of 1 centerpiece, 4 doilies and 2 napkin holders, on fine Art Linon, all for 10c.
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the pangs of pain. When shortly after the fifth hour they came out with a whip in hand, they urged that horse from the start into almost race speed.

And the morning after when those ignorant masters find the horse developing distemper, pneumonia or glanders, no doubt they will philosophy that some microbe lay in wait and scrupulously bit the horse. I have handled horses all my life. I make my horse my companion. I have never beat or unnecessarily abused him. Sometimes I have had to over-task him. But not without a pang of guilt. I find him an appreciative and intelligent companion. I train him to graze the blue grass in the lanes if I have to stop to talk. When I come to take up the reins he often gives a low gratified nicker.

By kind treatment a horse will develop affection and concern for your welfare. So I shall add but one word to poets stanza, and it rounds out the life of a true Christian:

"I would not set in the scorner's seat,
Nor hurl the cynic's ban."

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,

And be a friend to horse and man."

CARE OF HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Hang all sheets, table cloths and towels on the drying line with the ends down so that the weight, when wet, will come on the lengthwise threads, which are the stronger. Otherwise the linen will show an inclination to split along the folds. Linen yellowed by long lying may be whitened by adding kerosene to the water when boiling, the correct proportion being about a tablespoonful to a gallon of water.

For cooking purposes a tart apple is desirable and it is best under-ripe, while for eating apples are good only when ripe.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Steers Lower — Hogs Firm — Sheep
Active—General Review of
Markets.

CATTLE—Receipts were generous and aggregated 5000 head, and with correspondingly big runs at all of the principal centers packers are getting an opportunity to lower values. Steer cattle were the only grade effected on the local market. Buyers were bearish from the start and very little trade was done before noon. There seemed to be no orders for the choice grade steers, at least at the prices asked, and a few loads of this kind were unsold at a late hour. After trade started the general loss was limited to a dime from last week's close. Nothing good enough to bring \$8 changed hands and the big end of the showing sold at \$7.50 to \$7.75.

Good to choice heifers were still being partly shunned by packer trade, but the outsiders bought freely and this held the market to an even basis, with the close last week. The big end of the heifer offering changed hands at a range of \$6.20 to \$6.75, and there was a fair showing of the medium-grade selling from \$5.25 to \$6.00. Common heifers were in light supply and prices were unchanged.

The trade on good to choice cows was a little draggy at times and sellers were inclined to be a little bearish in their quotations, but after the movement started it was generally conceded that values were steady. A good showing of cows sold from \$6 to \$6.75. The medium grade also sold at steady prices and canners and cutters sold actively.

Not many stock and feeding steers were offered and the market reflected very little change from last week. Plenty of feed throughout the country is causing a fair demand from the outside, and the yard dealers are buying many stock and feeding steers. Most of the steers that showed any flesh at all cleared the \$6 mark. A few of the light-weight common kind sold at \$5.25 and down to \$4.75.

A fair percentage of the cattle from below the quarantine line were steers contributed from Oklahoma and Texas. Buyers seemed to have room for this grade of beef and with the packers and the order trade both in the market values were steady. A drove of "mules" that averaged 1128 pounds sold at \$7.30, the top for the day. A string of eight cars of horned steers that averaged 1078 pounds and were of good flesh sold at \$7.20, with several strings of medium-weight steers selling at \$6.65 and \$6.35.

The showing of canner cows was not large, and a good demand moved all offered on a steady basis. Most of this kind sold at \$3.90 and \$4. Yearlings sold at good strong prices, and there were several instances where values were a dime higher than last week. This kind sold at \$4.35, and heretics sold at \$5.50. Veals were scarce.

Poultry, Butter and Eggs.

EGGS—New-laid, including cases, 22c; in good secondhand cases, 21½c, and cases returned, 21¼c. Held and poorer offerings from 15c to 18c.

BUTTER—Demand good for and prices steady on all grades of fresh make, with most call for choice to fancy creamery. Held stock dull and nominal. Current make: Creamery—Extra, 35c; first, 30c; seconds, 27c. Ladle-packed, 23c. Country store packed and roll (packing stock) lower at 19¼c, with choice fresh roll nicely handled and wrapped in cloth more.

LIVE POULTRY—Prices steady, save on turkeys, which were lower, and on broilers, which were higher. Chickens and fowls were in better demand. Turkeys—Choice dressing, 17c; small and poor, 11c. Fowls—Good, average run, 11c; small and scrubby less. Chickens, 12c; staggy young roosters, 9c; broilers, 14c; old cocks, 7c. Geese—Fancy fat, 12

pounds and over, 13c; average receipts, 11c; poor or plucked, 10c. Ducks—Good run, 15c; poor or plucked less. Capons—7 pounds and over, 18c; under 6 pounds, 15c; slips, 14c. Guinea chickens, round, per dozen,

DRESSED POULTRY—Turkeys—Selected dry-picked, 19c; choice scalded, 18c; poor and light, 13c. Fowls—Choice, 11½c. Springs—Choice, 13c. Broilers—Choice, 15c. Cocks, 8c. Geese—Fancy fat, 15c; ordinary, 13c. Ducks—Fancy fat, 17c; ordinary, 16c. Capons—Choice heavy, 19c; choice medium, 17c; slips, 15c.

Provisions.

Strong and higher on lard, loose d. s. sides and green hams; firm, but unchanged otherwise.

PORK, f. o. b.—Standard mess in a jobbing way nominally at \$18.75.

LARD—Prime steam nominally 9.85c to 9.95c f. o. b. at close. Kettle-rendered at 10¼c in tierces.

BACON—Boxed s. c. meats in jobbing way: Breakfast bacon at 14½c for heavy to 21c for fancy light, hams at 14c to 14½c, skinned hams at 14c 14½c, Californias at 11¼c to 11½c. New York shoulders at 12c to 12¼c. Plain smoked boxed lots in a small jobbing way range thus: Extra shorts at 11½c, c. ribs at 11¼c, short clear at 11½c, bellies at 12½c to 13¼c, plates at 10½c standards at 12c.

Vegetables.

POTATOES—Market stronger and values higher; receipts liberal and demand fairly active, especially for fancy dusty stock. Car lots, Northern, sacked, on track; Rural at 51c to 53c, burbank at 50c to 53c—fancy dusty rural and rust burbank command a premium on foregoing prices, while frosted rough, mixed or interior sells at a discount on quotations.

BEETS—New Orleans at 30c to 35c per dozen bunches. Old home-grown at 25c per bushel box loose.

ACTIVITY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS, CALENDAR YEAR, 1912.

The manufacturers of the United States seem to have made their highest record in 1912. While the census records of manufactures produced are taken only at quinquennial periods, an approximation as to activities in other years may be had through a measurement of the raw materials used in the leading industries. In many of these industries a large proportion of the raw materials are brought from abroad and thus measured as they pass through the custom-houses and in this class of manufactures, at least, the general activities may be approximated by this method. In addition to this the movements of certain of the domestic materials used in manufacturing can be readily traced. These two methods of measurement seem to indicate that the manufacturing industries of the country made, in 1912, their highest record. In practically all articles imported for use in manufacturing the quantities entering the country in 1912 were greater than ever before, the movements of iron ore on the Great Lakes are reported as larger than in any earlier year, and in movements of other domestic products toward the factory the records also indicate extraordinary activity in 1912.

Importations of practically all the chief materials brought into the country for use in manufacturing show larger totals in 1912 than ever before.

The crude value of all crude materials used in manufacturing imported in 1912 amounts to about 625 million dollars, against the former high record of 542 million in 1910; and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing, more than 300 million dollars, against a former high record of 288 million in 1911.

Cattle

VALUE OF BEAUTY IN CATTLE.

Of the many factors which go to determine the value of our domestic animals, perhaps the least thought of by the average breeder is beauty. Take for instance, the breeder of pure-bred beef cattle. He thinks, and rightly, too, of type, constitution, feeding qualities, health, fecundity and a dozen other things, yet far too often fails to give proper place to beauty. He over-looks not only the esthetic, but the commercial value of beauty and so often fails to make as great a profit from his operations as he otherwise might.

That which pleases the senses of a prospective purchaser often commands a price far in excess of what it would were it common-place in appearance. If, for illustration, a buyer comes to a place to buy some pure-bred cows and sees a bunch of cattle of uniform and handsome markings in good, thrifty condition grazing across a beautiful meadow, his first impression is one of pleasure and his desire to possess some of those cattle is heightened. He pictures them in his own fields at home and anticipates the pride with which he will show them to his neighbors and customers, and he is ready to give more than he otherwise would simply because the cattle have pleased his eye.

Marks of Beauty in Animals.

Now there are certain characteristics or factors which go to make up a beautiful beef animal, and among them might be mentioned flesh or condition, color and markings, uniformity and hornlessness. It is often said that "it's the fat that sells them," and generally speaking this is true. A buyer seeing an animal in good, fleshy condition sees it at its best. Its minor defects are more or less completely hidden and it makes a favorable impression on him. In other words, by reason of its beauty it attracts him.

Then the color and markings of an animal may add or take from its beauty, and, therefore, its value. Take, for example, the Hereford cow with her bright red body and her clean white face, feet, belly and top of neck, the colors being distinctly marked off and in pleasing combination. A visitor to the herd sees a bunch of these cows and he is struck with their remarkable beauty. At once the desire to add some of them to his own herd possesses him and he is much easier to deal with, all other qualities being equal, than he would were the cattle of mixed or unattractive colors.

Uniformity of type, color markings, condition, etc., add much to the beauty and attractiveness of a herd, and therefore enhance its value. If a breeder has a mixed lot of cattle of several distinct types, they fail to impress the prospective purchaser as favorably as they might even though all the types are good. Uniformity is a factor of value, and breeders of pure-bred stock should bear in mind that the lack of uniformity in the herd is a serious defect.

Hornlessness, too, has come to be recognized as a character of value in a herd. No horned herd can be as beautiful, to say nothing of the matter of profits, as is a herd of hornless cattle. The type of the horn is a very difficult thing to fix and if some of the cows are "up horned" and others "droop horned," while others have heavy horns, and still others have light horns the uniformity of the herd is destroyed, and the impression of the visitor is not so favorable as it would be were the entire herd free from horns and therefore uniform.

The feeder markets and the beef markets are becoming more and more

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D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

insistent in their demand for hornless cattle and are making serious discrimination against horned animals, and this should be borne in mind by every breeder, even though the factor of beauty is eliminated. In this day there is no excuse for horns since all the great beef breeds have been bred free from them. The Angus and Galloway have always been polled or hornless and the Shorthorn has been made hornless by using the double standard of pure-bred Polled Durham bull to breed off the horns.

Efforts to Breed Off the Horns.

Within the last few years there has also been established a new hornless strain of pure-bred Herefords, known as the Double Standard Polled Herefords, and they are fast becoming the most popular strain of "white faces." The breeders of Polled Herefords have profited by the experience of the Polled Durham breeders and have been very careful to retain all the best qualities of the popular Hereford breed and sacrifice none of them while building up this hornless or polled strain. They have thus added a character of uniformity which has enhanced the beauty of their herds, while in adding it they have not diminished the value of their cattle from the strictly intrinsic or commercial standpoint.

As producers of pure bred-cattle then, we ought not to lose sight of the value of beauty in our herds and should strive ever to breed cattle that will most nearly fulfill the market demands of uniformity as regards type, condition, feeding qualities, health and hornlessness, and at the same time keep up a high standard of beauty as an added incentive to buyers to take our stock in preference to that of other breeders.—W. H. U.

IF YOU WANT TO

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In the line of Breeding Animals, Seeds, Nursery Stock, Eggs and Poultry Machinery, Implements or other commodities and Real Estate, or if you are in need of work or require help of any kind

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Everybody reads the Want Advertising Department. If you use this department to bring your wants to the attention of our readers, surely you will find someone who can satisfy them, and it costs so little.

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Inclosed please find \$.....for which insert my.....word advertisement (at 1 cent a word) as written on the sheet attached, in your WANT DEPARTMENT of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, same to appear for.....weeks, starting with your earliest possible issue.

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The Dairy

DAIRY PRODUCTION.

Chief Rawl of the dairy division of the Federal Department of Agriculture is determined to use all the power of his office in developing dairy production and in reducing the cost of producing milk and butter fat. In an address during the National Dairy Show in Chicago he insisted that more intelligent feeding methods for the dairy cows now milked in the United States would result in cutting the cost of production almost in two. It was his judgment that because of the expense of production under present methods of feeding and the consequent small profit in dairying, development along these lines generally is slow. The more profit there is in a business the more favorably inclined to that business are people generally. It is his contention that in every section of the United States are grown feeds which will produce milk and butter fat abundantly and cheaply. This condition of feeds does not exist so universally with reference to the feeding of either beef or pork. Providence seems to have favored the dairy cow throughout the universe. She can and does exist in all countries with profit to her owner when practically all other kinds of live stock fail, says Kansas Farmer.

He urged upon his hearers—that on that occasion were buttermakers and creamerymen—that they preach unceasingly the growth of clover, alfalfa, cow peas and the use of silage, and that these be fed liberally to an increasing number of milk cows. He argued for the building of silos as the most economical and sure method of saving and storing feed. He urged the organization of cow testing associations in order that the quality of cows now milked may be determined and that the poor cows may be displaced by the heifer calves from the best. He was strongly in favor of the organization of breeding associations by which at a minimum of expense to each, pure-bred dairy males, and that the use of the same may improve the dairy herds.

He contended, too, that organization among business men should be made here and there throughout the United States for the purpose of conducting strictly commercial dairies, that the profits resulting from such farms might be definitely known and that as a result those having capital for investment would be induced to loan that capital to persons who would engage in strictly commercial dairy-producing enterprises. He contended that the thousand-cow dairy was practical and that in a few years we would see such dairies established on a permanent basis. He contended that the demand for dairy products and the necessity for butter, milk and cheese as an essential part of the food for the human race makes it necessary that dairy production be increased. He regards dairying as the most profitable and permanent phase of farm industry.

HOW THE BIG FELLOW WORKS IT.

Those creameries and dairymen who have been assessed for fines and penalties by the internal revenue agents for exceeding the moisture limit in butter will not be inspired with a great deal of confidence of the Government in an affair that is receiving considerable attention. Until recently when revenue agents took samples of butter, for instance, from a creamery and found a few to exceed the 16 per cent moisture limit the creamery books were at once seized and from them the make of butter from the beginning of the fiscal year was

ascertained. Then the entire amount was assessed for taxes at the rate of ten cents a pound. A manufacturer's license of several hundred dollars was also demanded and in addition heavy penalties were also imposed, not by a court, but by revenue officers. A certain time was allowed for payment and unless the creamery "settled" within that time the revenue agents threatened to take possession of the plant.

Contrast this course with the leniency toward millionaire oleo offenders. Quite a time ago it was found that they had failed to pay taxes on colored oleomargarine to the amount of \$1,500,000. The tax does not only remain unpaid at the present time, but it is reported that the revenue department is considering the advisability of settling with the tax dodgers on a basis of \$100,000 or 7 cents on the dollar. Now what do you think of that? Why do not the revenue officials close down the oleo shops until the taxes are paid as they threatened to do in case of the creameries?

HOW TO DETECT DIRTY MILK.

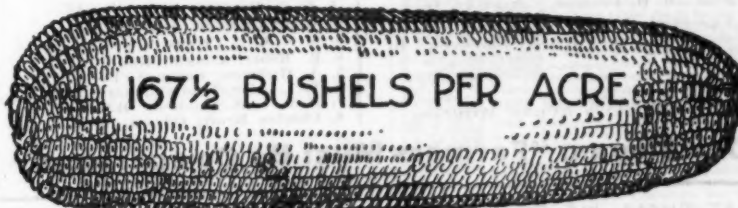
The present era of "standardization" of foods and drugs has brought about marked improvement in many products which enter largely into every-day life. This has been accomplished by the introduction of scientific methods of examination which are sufficiently "practical" to be easily applied, and which are simple enough to appeal to the average layman as furnishing useful information. The Babcock "test" for the estimation of the fat content in milk is a conspicuous illustration of the value of an accurate, yet uncomplicated device. It has been largely responsible for the improvement in the composition of milk by making an exact determination easy to carry out. Even in the smallest hamlet the results of the Babcock fat test are today the standards by which the commercial value of milk is judged.

In determining the purity as well as the quality of milk the bacterial count has an obvious importance, but this calls for elaborate laboratory apparatus. The acid test gives some indication of the age and general condition of milk and is used along with curd and fermentation tests by some creameries and cheese factories. The so-called sediment test has of late achieved considerable prominence in certain parts of the United States, according to The Journal of the American Medical Association. The amount of sediment in milk is an indication of insanitary conditions, for dirt in milk is not only unsightly and unpalatable, but serves to carry with it the dangers of all kinds of contaminating bacteria. Dirty milk always has a high bacterial count. It is very objectionable if not actually dangerous. Clean milk does not necessarily call for special farm equipment or great outlay; it merely demands attention to small details and a reasonable amount of care in stable-management. The partially covered milk pail has been an efficient innovation in the direction of excluding dirt acquired during the milking process. One of the best ways of inducing the delivery of clean milk is by convincing the producer that his milk contains sediment, and by demonstrating through actual trials that it is easy to produce the cleaner variety. The sediment test is made by straining a pint of milk through a cotton disk one inch in diameter which is attached to the bottom of one of the several varieties of inexpensive testers. The evidence all indicates, further, that when small-top milk pails are used the dirt content is decreased and the number of bacteria present is correspondingly re-

TEXAS INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS

DALLAS, TEXAS

Prize Crop Contest, 1912.



LARGEST PRIZE-WINNING YIELD



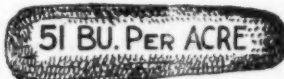
LOWEST PRIZE-WINNING YIELD



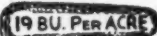
10-YEAR AVERAGE OF TEXAS



GENERAL AVERAGE OF ALL CONTESTANTS



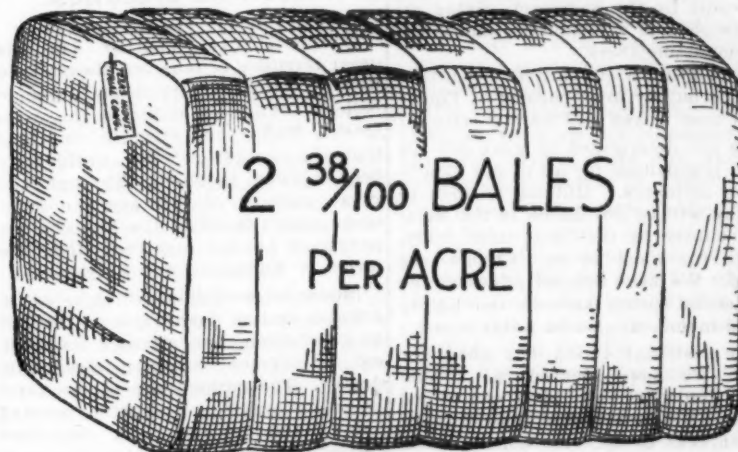
GENERAL AVERAGE OF ALL CONTESTANTS



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LOWEST PRIZE-WINNING YIELD



LARGEST PRIZE-WINNING YIELD

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duced. Under certain conditions the sediment test may even be used as an approximate indication of the number of bacteria that are introduced into the milk on the farm. Of course dirty market milk may be strained carefully so that it appears cleaner than its earlier handling justifies; but dirt and manure will leave their effects no matter how milk is subsequently treated. The sediment test record is a case in which "seeing is believing."

That the National Packing Company, the big \$15,000,000 holding concern now in process of dissolution, and its principal organizers, the Armour, Swift and Morris packing companies, formed a combination in restraint of trade, is the finding of Commissioner Daniel Dillon, in his report filed with the Missouri Supreme Court on the 18 inst in the State's beef trust ouster suit. He finds that the National Packing Company was organized as a price-controlling agency and in pursuance of a scheme of the big packing companies to control the prices paid for cattle, sheep

and hogs and the prices of fresh meat and all meat products to the people. In speaking of the commissioner's finding Gov. Major said: "The findings of facts submitted by the commissioner completely sustained the theory and contention of the State. This litigation covered a period of approximately three years, during which many witnesses were examined and more than 6,000 pages of testimony taken. The government failed in its prosecution of the packing interests, although it spent more than \$500,000. Our expense in this case has been nominal. This completes all the anti-trust prosecutions instituted during my term as attorney-general and it is gratifying to know that in each case we have secured convictions. The law on the subject of trusts and combinations in restraint of trade is now well settled. Since Commissioner Dillon in this case finds the facts in favor of the State there will be no trouble in dissolving the combination."

When purchasing a sire the best is none too good and the cheapest in the long run.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS • GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
Sec'y—Miss Inez Blacet, Greenville, Ill.

Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

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2. L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
3. S. S. Ray, Cyrene, Mo.
4. R. Rober, Liberal, Kan.
5. A. Hoffman, Leola, S. D.
6. T. L. Line, Columbia City, Ind.
7. R. L. Cook, Guymon, Okla.
8. Charles Kraft, Odessa, Minn.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

WHAT SHALL WE DO FEB. 1ST?

Editor RURAL WORLD: The National President will hold a big Equity Union meeting at Hugoton, Kan. We want every Local Union officer and Equity Exchange director to get busy, from Liberal, Kan., up to New England, N. D., and work for a big meeting on Saturday, February 1st. Every member who reads this is urged to attend that meeting and take a neighbor with you. Who will be sure to go to town and see that the hall has a fire before dinner and is open for the afternoon meeting?

We suggest the following order of business to be followed by our Local Presidents, with such changes as they think necessary:

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Reading minutes of the last meeting by the Secretary.
3. Roll call of all members who are in good standing.
4. Collecting 1913 national dues.
5. Reports of committees on new members, now stockholders and other committees.
6. Report by the Secretary, giving receipts and expenditures and delinquent members.
7. Appointing a committee to canvass thoroughly for a carload of Equity Union woven and barbed wire.

We are determined to work out the fence proposition for all of our Equity Union members. Millions of rods of fencing will be purchased in the western country in the next ten years, where the most of our Unions are found. We have special prices on the best coiled spring fence for our Equity Union members, also on cedar posts.

The National Union has done our part. We have secured the special prices on the very best quality of woven and barbed wire fencing. Now the success of the movement rests with the Equity Union members. Without action by you the work of the National Union will fail. We guarantee the quality and ask every member to compare our prices with those of your home dealer. Remember there is no profit between you and the factory. We are co-operators and must go around the profit system every time we can.

Work for a big meeting February 1st. Ours is a grand, noble cause and worthy of the very best efforts of every farmer.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

EQUITY IS GROWING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Equity is growing and advancing. Who is making Equity go? It is the mind at each place that makes her go. We don't care so much any more to hear some simpleton say she won't go, for we know and see she is going. We remember the train story our president used to tell, "My God, she never will stop!" It looks nice to see a director from eight states, and eight as good states—yes, the best eight states in America.

The thing now for us to do is to get the most out of Equity, and to do so we must put our shoulders to the wheel and push—yes, push for Equity, push for co-operation, push for justice, which all means the same. The day must pass when the men who don't work

honestly can live better than the man who does work honestly. When all farmers learn to place the plow in the ground to feed the world, instead of plowing without thinking of the good they can do, they will make more and be more. Equity means direct from farm and factory to consumer. Equity means the right or moral way of doing business, and we must educate ourselves to be big enough to see the Equity plan. No man can do the right until he knows the right. The more right we do the more happiness we get from life and every time we do that which is not right we must suffer.

Trace your produce from your hands to the table, many times your own table, and you will educate yourself in regard to our own negligence.

If you study Equity one day and then kick about one dollar for Equity each year, you certainly are very small "pumpkins." It is up to the farmers to place farming on pure golden rule Equity plan. V. I. WIRT, Virden, Ill.

INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In this great territory of ours we always have with us those who try to make people believe that their siding is the main track. Today our farmers recognize that the markets of the world have been opened to them. Through the great systems of railways the enormous wheat fields of the Dakotas are nearer to London and Paris than the farms of Yorkshire and Burgundy.

Industrial evolution, which is as inevitable and as unalterable as the law of gravitation, has attained its highest development in other lines of industry. The nation's eye is now turned on one neglected industry, farming—neglected because the American farmer has not been equal to the occasion. The great problems of the economics of production have been solved in most of our industries, and will soon be solved in our farming industry. What we are interested in today is not so much the fact of our great industrial prosperity. It is, rather, the question whether the advantages of that prosperity are equitably divided among the contributors to it: (1) Capital, (2) Superintendence, (3) Labor.

The share to capital takes the form of either interest or dividends. Labor produces the wealth, but capital wants to receive and distribute this wealth. Labor is unionized and is fast getting into a position where it will demand of capital its share of its earnings, but the farmer is in the same old rut. What is the position of the man of superior intelligence? For superintendence stands midway between capital and labor.

Highly developed organization, resulting in enormous volume of business, has increased the necessity for intelligence. As the supply of brains is not equal to the demand, the price of brains is high.

The turning over of individual businesses to co-operative companies has caused the retirement of older men to the advisory board for judgment. The Almighty has given greater power to superior intelligence, and as Samuel J. Tilden, one of nature's great monopolists in the domain of intellect, has said: "You cannot substitute your

wisdom for what Providence has ordained."

Now, Mr. Farmer, it is up to us whether we will continue to produce and allow capital to distribute our produce or whether we will show the world that we have attained to the state that, like Standard Oil and other co-operative societies we are big enough to distribute our own products and get value received in return.

The man who stands for justice and equality will do his utmost to aid the F. E. U., but the man who stands for selfish gain will hold back. You say the cause is just. Then why don't you support it? Co-operation is good for the farmer, and if you don't believe it just try it by getting the plans of the Farmers' Equity Union and buying in car lots your fence, posts, oil meal, binder twine or anything you want. Our factories are getting wise and are sending their agents to us to bid for our patronage.

Now, you who say, "I will see if the other fellow will pay up and start up I will come in and help." Let us see if you will. We will receive your orders for anything you want, if you will let your wants be known. Farmers of other unions, why do you not write to the RURAL WORLD? We should like to hear from you all. T. L. LINE, Columbia City, Ind.

REAL COMPETITION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We have a demonstration of real competition in our country since January 1st in the Parcels Post. On January 1st the express companies have lowered all their rates and we do not imagine any of them will go bankrupt on account of it. When Mr. Wanamaker was Postmaster General he said there were four principal objections to the Parcels Post, viz: The American Express Company, the Adams Express Company, Wells-Fargo Express Company and the United States Express Company. These rich corporations all combined and interwoven in their directorates influenced enough members of Congress, term after term to defeat the Parcels Post. They have robbed the people of millions of dollars by extortionate rates for decades.

It was impossible for the people to protect themselves against this highway robbery because they were not organized into industrial unions. We have overpaid the express companies, as a farming class, during the past decade, enough to have organized and educated three or four million farmers into an industrial union, that would have brought not only the Parcels Post law, but dozens of other reforms which should have come long ere this.

The coal miners have secured friendly legislation through their industrial union. The industrial unions have shown wonderful power in securing deserved legislation during the last twenty years.

It is fully and clearly demonstrated in our country that the corporations now owned and controlled by a few millionaires cannot be forced to compete against themselves.

Long-drawn-out law suits, at great expense to the national government, have been futile in the settlement of the monopoly question.

But the solution of the question is surely along the line of the Parcels Post and like enterprises by the people. The Parcels Post is a starter in the right direction. "We the people" are uniting more and more in industrial unions, and issuing new declarations of independence, and corrupt politicians who have long done the bidding of greedy, selfish millionaire corporations are being bodily thrown out of our legislative halls.

"We the people" are becoming more intelligent and fraternal as we form these unions, and we are getting a little taste of our God-given power in the Parcels Post and Postal Savings banks. The people are learning that the only

EUGENE W. STAFF,

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Designer and Installer of Storage Battery,
Electric Light and Power Plants for the
City and Farm.
402 LACLEDE BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

real competition is when "we the people" start something.

The trusts are owned and controlled by a few capitalists. They are owned interchangeably by these few, and as long as the big corporations are run on the capitalistic plan, the billions of dollars of wealth produced by the workers will gravitate into the hands of the few.

The Farmers' Equity Union stands for the extension of the Parcels Post until "we the people" monopolize the express business. We want the Postal Banks to do our banking business for us. "We the people" will run our own banks.

We ask for the extension of the civil service until all of our civil officers shall secure their positions and hold them on their merits instead of securing and holding them as hunting politicians.

The Equity Union is organizing industrial Unions at our best markets and teaching the principles of golden rule co-operation, which is resulting in the people learning "to mind their own business" and to get along very well without Mr. Capitalist.

We allow no one stockholder to own over one hundred dollars in a single corporation and capital-labor can never command over 5 per cent.

We work for honest, efficient management, and handle all produce and merchandise at actual cost. We do away entirely with the profit-system which is robbing the common people more than any other system. No man can come in to our Union and take what others make. The wealth-maker is protected against the wealth-taker.

Our principles are simple, but so just and righteous that they appeal to the good sense of the people and unite the farmers and keep them united. As our principles are demonstrated in the community, more and more unite, and Unions grow stronger and stronger every year.

The growth of our Local Unions and Exchanges is the life and hope of our National Union. If we ever get one million members in the Farmers' Equity Union, it will be because every Board of Directors is composed of true blue co-operators and carry out fully the principles of the Equity Union in our by-laws.

The Exchanges which carry out fully the principles of the Equity Union will live and grow stronger every year. The Exchanges which are run by capitalistic directors will soon drift into the hands of the few and will never unite the people. If you want real competition start something by the people and for the people.

Farmers, our power lies in union. When one million farmers unite, as they are sure to do, they will show such power and influence and such immense benefits that two millions more will come into the Union at once.

The individual farmer, standing alone, is a zero. The individual farmer united with a million others is a mountain of strength; he has the power of Gibraltar. Reforms will come through industrial unions.

We want one or two meetings of all our Unions each month this winter. Every member can attend and help to build the organization that will give him protection in buying and selling in 1913.

The best way to make Equity Union grow is to work for a big meeting at least once every month, and talk for our plan and principles and propositions.

Orders should be taken in every meeting for Equity Union twine, fencing and fence-posts. Committees should be appointed to canvass the territory thoroughly and secure enough orders to make out a car load. We have se-

cured special prices on these staple articles and wish to give all of our members the benefit.

Do not fail to canvass your territory thoroughly for all those who must buy twine, wire and posts. Write to us for prices and freight rates.

NATIONAL PRESIDENT.

WE MUST ALL PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: God's plan of creation and His preparation for man is beautiful. We have springtime to sow for food, we have summer to mature, we have fall to gather; and then winter is upon us, for which we all must prepare.

But we must all make preparations for the winter months, and this, to our sorrow, many do not do; that is, we do not prepare as we should to gain the full amount of happiness that is ours. As long as we let the few make the preparations in storing food and we stand back and only gaze on, why should we not suffer?

The few owning and controlling the large food storing plants and taking the full responsibility, even if they were all honest, is a burden that you yourself should be taking part. You who look for others to do all this are as bad as the unorganized laborer, who kneels down to the master's selfishness. Organization and co-operation means coming together and doing something for the good of us all.

Farmers, we must quit looking to the government of which we take no part, and to the large trust of which we do nothing or even to the church for aid, for prayer without works are dead.

Equity, like all great good moves, is simple; it only takes us to do the simple things and then all is well.

God gives us large crops and if we look to some one else to store for us, should we not suffer?

I tell you the beauty of Equity with all linked together under coal managers, mill managers and manager after manager, Equity managers (not trust managers by the few) make winter a season when we can take hours of rest with nature as nature intended.

A few simple Equity principles put in operation means much for our happiness.

How any one can feel as a man under the do-nothing system looking continually to the other fellow to prepare for you during the winter months.

You should have to work hard next summer and suffer again next winter, for this is God's plan of showing you the right, if you will not otherwise use the brains he gave you to plan for life's needs with your brother.

Equity must come in fullness, for Equity means when in force happiness. Equity is growing and advancing; let us all aid that she grow and advance the faster.

Let us give to ourselves and hand down to our children a willingness to do something along Equity lines for human happiness. Let us not let winter meet us again at the mercy of the few (or rather at the mercy of ourselves).

V. I. WIRT.

WARNING TO NORTH DAKOTA MEMBERS.

It was reported to our National Vice-President that one Fred Mott, from Carson, N. D., claims to have an official appointment as an auditor for all Equity Exchanges in North Dakota from the National Board of the Equity Union. We wish to state that no such appointment has been made and we warn all of our Equity Exchanges against this man Mott as one who has bitterly fought the Equity Union at Carson, Heil and Elgin. He has very little influence with reading, thinking farmers, but he has done what he could to tear down the Equity Union from the start, and therefore no Equity Exchange should employ him.

NATIONAL UNION.

TO OUR LOCAL UNIONS.

Dear Secretary: We ask you to read this report in two or three meetings of your Union, so that the members of the Farmers' Equity Union may know something of the receipts, expenditures and work accomplished in 1912 by the National Union.

SUMMARY FOR 1912.

Receipts.	
Amount of Fees and Dues.....	\$2,647.40
Amount cleared on ten car loads of apples.....	280.40
Amount cleared on twenty-five cars of coal.....	83.07
	\$3,010.87
Expenses.	
Paid for Rural World.....	193.50
Printing.....	255.02
Stationery, postage, etc.	100.44
Traveling expenses of President.....	951.54
Typewriter and office fixtures.....	95.27
Telegrams, telephone, etc.....	34.28
Advertising meetings and halls.....	860.45
Salary of Secretary.....	103.20
Salary of President.....	236.77
	2,830.47
	\$ 180.40

You will observe that very little dues were collected for 1912 owing to the fact that crops were a failure in the Dakotas where our largest number of strong Unions existed in 1912.

The 1913 dues are coming in now and we will have more money for our campaign of organization an education every year and we hope to double our membership every year till we have one million members.

Twelve Equity Exchanges were organized in 1912 and our membership more than doubled.

1. We ask you as Secretary to collect the one dollar 1913 National dues from all old members who have not paid.

2. A committee should be appointed to canvass every farmer and if possible secure his membership and get him to take at least one share in the Equity Exchange. This committee could also collect National dues.

3. Remember all new members must pay three dollars and you must send one dollar to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo., and two dollars to the Farmers' Equity Union, Greenville, Ill.

4. We urge our members to see to it that the Equity Union By-Laws are carried out by the Exchange Directors. The books should be balanced by one director every week.

The manager should be bonded by the Equity Union bonding company.

Every stockholder should be credited on a separate page for all he buys and sells and as large a per cent as possible paid back to him for his patronage at the end of each year.

This will keep him in the Union and bring his neighbors in.

We want from one to three hundred stockholders in every Equity Exchange and a capital of ten to thirty thousand dollars. We must learn to buy and sell co-operatively on a national scale. Wheat must finally be held to one dollar a bushel in our central markets. Coal must come down two dollars a ton below the system price, and fencing, fence posts, wagons and all farm machinery must be reduced from 25 to 50 per cent.

5. The National Union is endeavoring to give prompt, efficient service to every Local Union, but we believe that as large a per cent of our National revenue as possible should be spent in the field building up our Equity Exchanges and organizing more and more Unions.

6. We want to pledge every member that your National dues will never be over one dollar a year and that no assessment will ever be made on a member for National debts.

7. We ask the implicit confidence and hearty co-operation of every member in our honest efforts to build every Equity Exchange now started, to two hundred live members and to double our membership and the number of our Equity Exchanges in 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

C. O. DRAYTON, President.

INEZ BLACET, Secretary.

LETTER FROM WHITLEY COUNTY.

Editor RURAL WORLD: It is a shame that we farmers are not permitted to get together for protection without every other organized business on earth opposing us. I was in town the other day, and the talk of the whole town was against the little business that the farmers had started for mutual protection, the same as all other branches of industry have. I found by inquiry that the members are trying to protect their business against the shrewd coterie of men who know that they must have the patronage of the farmer. I also found them using all their cunning and argument to down the farmers' concern. Then, on the other hand, I found farmers using their place of business as a bureau of information. They would go to the farmers' store and get a price and then go to some other business concern. Of course, the other concern would run the farmers' articles down and boost his own. Then he would throw off a few pennies and make a sale. This poor, miserable farmer did not stop to think that it was not the sale of the goods that this merchant wanted, but he was buying the farmer, and this farmer sold out cheap.

The man who sold his birthright for a mess of pottage was a credit to this modern, up-to-date farmer, who sold his own concern and his manhood and principle for 75c.

Read your RURAL WORLD, the best paper ever put into the home of a farmer. Study the principles and the possibilities of a farmers' union, and you will not sell yourself and family, principle and all, for 75c. The South Whitley Elevator Co. will make good. We will not knock on our union, but we will knock the knocker.

It is high time that we farmers begin to look after the business end of affairs. The other organizations have farmed us long enough. Do you know that the organized middleman can farm us easier than he can farm the farm, and he makes \$60 to our \$40? Then to think that a dumb-headed farmer will patronize and sell himself for 75c is more than I could believe, had I not seen it with my own eyes. Is it any wonder that our boys and girls leave the farm?

Let us see to it that we attend our meetings, and if the business is not on the square put the fellow out who is crooked.

A HAYSEED.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I hardly know what Mr. Wirt of Virdin, Ill., was driving at in his recent article on Capital and Labor, but I must take issue with him on one point. He says that capital and labor depend on each other, that neither can do anything without the other. I will admit that capital can do nothing without labor, but labor can do much without capital, even if reduced to the condition of our ancient forbears who had nothing but their toe nails and finger nails to scratch out a living with, and yet they managed to live and slowly improve their condition up to the present time. Wages are not always governed by supply and demand. The laborer must have enough to keep himself and family in comfort or his efficiency is impaired and the future supply of labor is cut off. The capitalist sees this and aims to give him that much and no more. There is another law of wages which

ALBERTA

The Price of Beef

is High and so is the Price of Cattle.

For years the Province of ALBERTA, (Western Canada), was the Big Ranching Country. Many of these ranches today are immense grain fields, and the cattle have given place to the cultivation of wheat, oats, barley and flax, the change has made many thousands of Americans, settled on these plains, wealthy, but has increased the price of live stock.

There is splendid opportunity now to get a **FREE HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES** (and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to

Canadian Government Agent
125 W. 5th St. Kansas City, Mo.

C. J. Broughton
Room 412, 112 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.

or write Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa, Canada.

the capitalist with all his acumen does not seem to have caught on to, and that is that the laborer can only consume what his wages will buy. The usual way when dull times come is to cut wages, when the exact opposite ought to be done. A general raise in wages would make times better at once. The retailer would sell more, which would cause him to buy more of the wholesaler, who in turn would have to place larger orders with the manufacturer who would have to turn out more goods and employ more labor, which would again help the retailer, and so on ad infinitum.

A general raise of wages of ten cents a day weekly would convert the dullest times into boom times inside of three months. At a convention of furniture manufacturers in Michigan some years ago, one of the delegates got his gray matter clamped around these facts and tried to impress them on the convention, but in vain. Times were dull and they ordered a reduction in wages.

We have had a remarkably dry and cold fall and winter to date. We had a good rain election day, and none since until the 6th and 7th of January, when we had several sleet showers, making about an inch of hard-packed sleet on the ground. Some folks will dispute the cold part of this statement, but my thermometer has been down to 9 three times, to 14 three or four times, to 18 four or five times, and below freezing the biggest half of the time. The still water in the creek and the ground has been frozen hard for a long time and I call that cold for this part of the country. Wheat is still alive and looks green where not eaten by the fly, but I do not know how much more of the dry and cold it will stand. Perhaps the sleet will help it.

R. C. WORTH.

Maries Co., Mo., Jan. 9, 1913.

NEW BOOKS.

It may surprise many of us to know that a girl's book, or book for young readers, is a "Six Best Seller," but that this is occasionally a fact is shown by the statistics compiled by the January Bookman of the books most in demand during the month of November, 1912. For example, "Mary Ware's Promised Land," the new Little Colonel book, by Annie Fellows Johnston, is reported by practically all of the leading booksellers of the country as the first best seller among the books for young people. The total points given this twelfth volume in the famous Little Colonel Series rank it fifth in the Bookman's lists of books in the greatest demand.

Three large editions of "Mary Ware's Promised Land" were called for between the date of publication—October 25th and Christmas.

RURAL WORLD WANT COLUMN.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

ONE CENT A WORD

For each insertion.

4 LINES 4 TIMES, \$1.

No ad accepted for less than 35 cents

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE.—Our 1912 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government land without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

SWEET CLOVER.—Mammoth variety, both white and yellow. Best land improving hay and grazing plant known. Write Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

SWEET CLOVER SEED.—Cultivated biennial varieties, white and yellow for winter sowing. Prices and circular how to grow it on request. Bokhara Seed Co., Box D., Falmouth, Ky.

"RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED."

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 20 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a bargain. Address, Milton Ross, 4421 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fine lot of lovely white cockerels. Quality high, prices low. Write Ernest Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS.—Heavy bone, stand-up cockerels, fine shape and color. Most all are sons of St. Louis, Kansas City and Missouri State Show prize winning hens. Quality and prices will both please you. Eggs in season for hatching. Let me know your wants. J. E. Haynes, Prairie du Rocher, Illinois.

THOROUGHbred WHITE ROCK cockerels and pullets for sale, also eggs in season. Write for prices. Mrs. R. L. Gholson, R. F. D. 2, Kevill, Ky.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, mated to produce, Exhibition Stock. Pens headed by Blue Ribbon winners and will produce winners. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Fawn and White I. R. Ducks, winners State Fair and other shows. Eggs from pen of all winners, \$2.00 per 15. Pure White Runner, also heavy winners. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15. Catalogue Free. J. T. Roberts, Union Star, Mo.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from standard-bred yearlings. Two dollars for fifteen, prepaid. Quantity rates. Field Bros., R. 2, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CAREFULLY selected and properly dried pure "Golden Beauty" Seed Corn. This is an exceptionally fine golden yellow corn, ears from 9 to 12 inches long with small cob and large grain, indicating strong germ. Price, \$2.00 per bushel, tipped, shelled and graded. Sample sent by mail on request. Wm. C. Kriege, Edwardsville, Ill.

One Thousand Agents Wanted to sell a Self-heating Sad Iron. Fuel and labor saver. Pay salary or commission. Agents make \$15.00 to \$20.00 per day. Write Imperial Sad Iron Co., Memphis, Tenn., Box 90.

500 MEN 20 TO 40 YEARS OLD WANTED at once in every state for Electric Railway Motormen and Conductors; \$60 to \$100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Manager, W-260, Dwight Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

CALIFORNIA POSTALS.—Sample 1 cts. Pitman, 622 Chamber Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles.

FRIENDLY advice to sufferers; free; all chronic ailments. Dr. Allen, 4350 Taft Ave., St. Louis.

If you get a marked copy of your favorite paper you will be reminded it is time to renew. It costs you only 50 cents and helps you \$50.

CENTRALIA MEETING.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. C. O. Drayton will talk to the farmers of Centralia, Saturday, Jan. 25th, in Miners' Hall, at 1.30 p. m. Let all members take notice and bring some of your neighbors in to hear Mr. Drayton. P. V. ANDERSON, Sec.

JOIN THE EQUITY UNION AND CO-OPERATE.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Farmer don't you think it is time we were waking up and rubbing our eyes and doing something? A few women have successfully beat the cold storage people and put the price of eggs down. What could we, the producers, do if we get together. Two or three successful gamblers put the price on cotton. What are we doing? Three hundred speculators put the price on wheat? What are we doing?—taking what they give us and working and planning to give them more another year.

Brother Farmer, wake up, join the Farmers Equity Union. No, you say, "let good enough alone." If our ancestors had said that, we would be plowing with a crooked stick and harvesting with a sickle today.

Be business men, join the Farmers' Equity Union and get what rightfully belongs to you; in other words, let's tend to our own business, and do it in a business-like way by co-operation.

AXEL E. BORG,

Sec.-Treas., Local No. 8.

BARTON COUNTY BREEZELETS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Just now (Jan. 11th), and for a few days previous, we have been having a spell of weather; that is to say it has been more like winter than any weather we have had heretofore this season, about three inches of snow having fallen a few days ago, then a little sleet, and later a slight rain, all of which of course will be a good thing, in that it will replenish the ponds, cisterns and creeks, thus making stock water more abundant. And the prospect now is that it will be colder and things will freeze up.

The season, however, has been so mild and pleasant farmers have been highly favored in their work, and much fall plowing has been accomplished. However there is plenty more yet to be done, even if plowing has to stop, in the way of repairing fences, cleaning up fence corners of brush and weeds, trimming hedges, repairing gates and doors so they will swing readily on good solid hinges, repairing harness and farming implements, and getting up fuel for the summer where wood is used.

Speaking of gates and doors, we have observed that some few people would spend more time and hard labor trying to open a heavy gate and a rickety door, with weak, loose hinges — or possibly with only one hinge — than it would take to repair them so they would open and shut with practically no effort — a sure sign of shiftlessness and neglect on the part of some one.

As far as we have been able to learn the wheat has done well thus far, everything considered, and is quite promising for a crop next season.

In some localities the corn crop was a little short but take it all in all farmers are in a prosperous thrifty condition and feeling hopeful and confident of the future. Live stock of all kinds are doing well, and produce brought to market is bringing good prices.

We have often said, and 't might not be amiss to repeat it right here, that we cannot understand why more farmers do not raise tomatoes for the factory. To be sure in many localities there are no factories to consume

them, but they could be established and maintained by some sort of co-operative effort, if not by a few private individuals. In places where this industry is followed it is quite a satisfactory and profitable one, though in some sections commercial fertilizers might have to be used. Hardly a farmer but what could grow from one to five acres or even more of this culture.

It has been very gratifying to note the number of articles in our RURAL WORLD on the subject to temperance. This sentiment is steadily growing as it should, for the saloon business is an evil that should be put out of commission throughout our fair land, for as William Jennings Bryan says: "The average saloon is the most disreputable place in the community; it is a bureau of information on vice; it is the first place one would enter to inquire for a gambling hall or for a disorderly house. It is likewise the first place visited by the officers of the law when they are looking for a criminal, and the first place closed in case of riot and disturbance." N. F. ALDERMAN.

Lamar, Barton Co., Mo., Jan. 11.

SUCCESS LIES IN THE LOVE YOU HAVE FOR YOUR WORK.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I like to read such articles as the one in your issue of January 2nd, written by my neighbor, Mr. Hendrix. I am also pleased to note that C. D. Lyon is one of your staff. In my judgment I do not know where you could have gotten better timber for the place.

I was born and reared on the farm. My father being one of the successful farmers of this vicinity, or county, and having instilled into my veins some of the love for nature and from life which I have. I cannot but love the farm. Do you know I believe that nature has so woven her web of kindness that some threads of love and desire show more clearly than others? Without these threads the strength of the fabric is not so much as if it were not there.

In other words whatever your vocation may be, your success lies in the love you have for your work. If you are fond of your work, you need no spur, constraint is in vain, sooner or later, success is yours.

That, I believe, is the solution to the question of "how to keep the young folks of today on the farm." Make the farm life more interesting to them, so that they will love the work, not only for the return in dollars and cents, but because of the independence of the farm life.

But this can't be done, as a great many parents are still doing today. By working them 16 hours a day, with schooling but three months out of a year. It is not long until these young folks find that they are backward in their studies. Then it is they begin to get discouraged with farm life and its drudgeries.

It is useless to think that the time will come when we can keep all the young folks on the farm, for as I have said before, that chain or thread of life may not show a liking for the farm. If you have a boy or girl who shows a liking for the farm, don't work this into hatred before they become fully developed.

On looking over the morning paper I note where the president, Hon. Mr. Taft, in his speech styled "His own political wake," tries to place the blame, for the destruction of the G. O. P. Now I know some who read this will say that I am drifting into politics.

I have never made a political speech in my life, but if I ever felt like trying to say something it was when I read that speech. I think a great deal of the cause of Mr. Taft's defeat was like that of "Dear Brutis."

EDWARD SCHIEK.

FACTORY PRICES YOURS

The famous WITTE Gasoline Engine, built for 45 years by Ed. Witte, master engine builder, now sold direct to you. The standard engine of America, with every improvement up-to-date—detached cylinders, vertical valves, etc.—the entire engine backed up by a Real 5-Year Guarantee. Just think! It takes only 2c to get the money-saving, factory prices on 54 styles and sizes. Save money! Write at once for FREE TRIAL OFFER and catalog. State style and size wanted. Address: WITTE IRON WORKS CO., 2287 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Taft is too well posted to believe in a reuniting of these two factions, which once composed the G. O. P. This is absurd to think of and is clearly impossible.

The "Progressive Party," is here to stay, and will be here long after you and I and its great leaders have met our reward. The number left who believe there is still a possibility of the old party being made over into a genuine Progressive organization, are few indeed. A large portion of those who stood with Mr. Taft, did so first as a matter of tradition coupled with party loyalty. They did not care to be too frank in discarding the party "ear mark" which they have worn so long. For this is one of the hardest things in life to do—to break away from party ties, and name, handed down by our fore-fathers.

The American people demand a better government, or in other words, a change of government, a breaking away from the private interest that has been controlling us for the past score of years, regardless of the party in power. Right here let me say, that I am greatly in sympathy with Mr. Wilson, for he and his party have a most difficult task to perform. It is utterly impossible for them to solve the great national problems which confront them.

For Mr. Wilson stands between two hostile forces in his own party, Mr. Bryan and his followers on the one side, and a faction composed of Clark, Underwood and Fitzgerald on the other. This extends through both houses. This is the same faction which caused the Progressive party to spring into existence.

I believe when congress convenes in March, we will see a discord from the first day.

Mr. Bryan is the greatest living leader, and politician of today, but as great as he is, he may consent to be led by this rival faction. We have but to wait for results.

This is the first snow of the season, cold, with about an inch of snow on the level, making it fine on the wheat. If this reaches the press—may come again. E. A. EDWARDS.

Carthage, Mo.

DRAINAGE AND RECLAIMING LAND.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I think that drainage and reclaiming land has its drawbacks. The lakes, sloughs, and swamps were created for a good purpose, which will be found out when it is too late, as everybody knows, that during the summer months those shallow bodies of water, that have accumulated during the winter and spring, dry out by flowing gradually into the larger streams, and by evaporation, thus regulating the streams to some extent, and the rainfall also, but if this drainage work is kept up for the next twenty-five years, Lord have mercy on the low-lying Southern cities, that are situated along the rivers; they are apt to be wiped from the face of the earth. In fact all cities and towns along the rivers will be more or less endangered by the great onrush of water.